THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII—NO. 122. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Argentine Confederation

The Assassination of Urquiza.

Defaulting St. Louis Treasurer

The Cuban Reign of Terror.

Garroting of the Brothers Aguero.

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THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Revolt in Entre Rios—Details of the Assassination of Urquiza—Bravery of His Daughters in His Defense.

Advices from Buenos Ayres, April 16, state that the murder of General Urquiza had produced profound alarm in Buenos Ayres, and there was a general feeling of uneasiness among both natives and foreigners on account of the revolt in Entre Rios, under the leadership of General Lopez Jordan. The National Government had chartered three steamers to accompany the Argentine war steamer Pavon, and transport all available troops from Buenos Ayres to the scene of the revolt. A despatch was sent to Rosario ordering the troops coming down from Paraguay to cross into Entre Rios. General Mitre is in command. According to the latest reports Senor Sagastume, the Acting Governor of Entre Rios, was besieged in the town of Concepcion del Uruguay.

Details of the death of General Urquiza had been received. On the evening of April 11, at about 7 o'clock, he was sitting in the "patio" of his palace at San Jose reading, when he was notified that some armed men were surrounding the house. He at once ordered that the guard should be called out, but the guard disobeyed orders and refused to move. General Urquiza at once took alarm and shut himself up in his library. Suddenly a band of armed men penetrated the premises, broke into the house, burst open the door of the room in which the General was concealed, and one of the men placing a blunderbuss at the very mouth of the General, fired; the ball took effect, and the General fell. Instantly the whole of the household rushed to the room, and the General's daughter Lola, on perceiving her father murdered and weltering in his blood, flung herself upon the lifeless body of her murdered parent, embracing the corpse and calling upon the assassins as they had killed her father to kill her also, With satanic cowardice, the assassins fired on the group, but, strange to say, not a ball struck the heroic girl, all the balls entering the lifeless body of her father. Meantime, another daughter of the General rushed to the scene, and with her own hand shot down one of the assassins and wounded another. General Lopez Jordan, who is son-in-law of General Urquiza, surrounded his palace with four hundred men. The murderers of General Urquiza fled from the palace, crossed the Uraguay, and are now in the Banda Oriental.

THE ST. LOUIS DEFAULTER.

The Indictment by the Grand Jury—The Ex-Treasurer Gives Himself Up and Goes to Jail.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of Friday last says:—

On Wednesday the Grand Jury returned various indictments into court, among them four against Adolph E. Kroeger and one against M. E. Susisky, late City Treasurer. Kroeger promptly gave bail in the sum of $20,000, and was not taken into custody.

Susisky went into the Treasurer's office and spent some time in looking over the walls, on which, in former days, were hung elegant pictures of beautiful women. He said he came for the purpose of "giving himself up," but as no one authorized to arrest him came near, he returned home.

Yesterday he went into the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court and surrendered himself to the Marshal, and was conducted to jail. The amount of his bond was not stated, and it is presumed that he does not intend to give bail at present. He looked serene, and no doubt feels confident of being acquitted.

The following is a copy of

THE INDICTMENT.

St. Louis Criminal Court, May term, 1870. The grand jurors of the State of Missouri, upon their oath present, that Marie Ernest Susisky, on the 8th day of April, 1870, at St. Louis, then and there being an officer of the city of St. Louis, to wit,: Treasurer of the said city of St. Louis, duly elected to said office, the said M. E. Susisky not being a person under the age of sixteen years, then and there feloniously did embezzle and fraudulently convert to his own use a portion of the money of the said city of St. Louis, to wit:—One hundred thousand dollars of the value of $100,000, without the assent of the said city of St. Louis, and which said money then and there had come into his possession and under his care by virtue of his said office against the peace and dignity of the State, and contrary to the form of the statute in such cases made and provided.

The second count charges that on the 8th of April, 1870, he embezzled and converted to his own use $10,000 of the city's money, entrusted to his care as Treasurer.

The third count alleges the embezzlement of a similar sum on the same day.

The fourth count charges the embezzlement of a similar amount on the same day.

The fifth count is the same.

The total amount said to have been embezzled is $140,000.

The Greek Brigands' Code.

It has recently become known that the following singular regulations form the code of the Greek brigands. It is a strange instance of law by men who repudiate all civil law:—

I. Every man belonging to a band found guilty of treason shall have his hands cut off as exemplary punishment.

II. In case of a repetition of the offense, he will be shot and his body exposed.

III. Wealthy prisoners will be released only by paying ransom, and swearing not to give any information to the authorities.

IV. Prisoners who are not ransomed will be put to death.

V. When the named ransom is not paid in full, an ear is to be cut from off the prisoner as the first intimation of the respite accorded before putting him to death.

VI. Prisoners ransomed must be ransomed if they fall again into the hands of the band.

VII. All men belonging to the armed forces will be immediately shot.

VIII. The bearer of ransoms are to be treated with the greatest respect, and indemnified for the cost of return.

IX. During some days between the payment of the ransom and the liberation of the prisoner, he is to be entertained at the cost of the band, with the view of studying his character. If he wears a beard, it is to be cut off before his release.

X. Any member who denounces the association to the Government will be shot.

XI. No one can be received as a member of the band unless he has previously committed a criminal act.

XII. In case a captive escapes his keeper will be held responsible, and expelled from the band.

XIII. Marauding is strictly forbidden. All sheep or goats taken must be fully paid for to the owners.

XIV. Expiatory offerings shall be made to monasteries or hermitages.

XV. No cruelty of any kind is to be used towards the prisoners, who are to be treated in the same respect as members of the band. Women are to be scrupulously respected.

CUBA.

Execution of the Brothers Aguero—Wonderful Feat of Endurance—Details of the Execution.

HAVANA, May 17.—On Saturday last Spanish Havana was gratified with the execution by the garrote of two young men of good birth, superior education, and gentle manners, for the crime of resisting Spanish domination in this island and fighting for what the Americans deem the inalienable right of self-government. They died with perfect calmness and serenity, winning reluctant admiration from their enemies and many an expression of sympathy from others.

Gaspar and Diego Aguero, respectively twenty-six and twenty-two years of age, were born in the city of Puerto Principe, sons of Don Constantino and Donna Graciana Aguero, both belonging to the old blue-blood families of Camaguey. The oldest was educated in Paris, the other in New York, in which latter place both had resided for a considerable time. They were both highly accomplished adepts in all physical exercises, speaking many languages and acquainted with the literature of all.

The brothers were tried by court-martial, and sentenced to die by the garrote. Even the Spaniards, who seldom have a tear for their enemies, were affected by their unassuming yet noble bearing, and it is stated that the Spanish officer who defended them at one stage of the proceedings broke into an uncontrollable fit of weeping. After the sentence was read to them they turned and grasped each other's hands with a cheerful smile, and spoke a few words in English, not understood by those around them, but regarded as words of affection and encouragement. They were at once placed in the capilla, when two Jesuit priests were sent them. These they received with gentle courtesy, but declined to receive the consolations of the Church, professing themselves rationalists. The priests were fascinated by their manner and bearing, and afterwards were loud in their encomiums upon them. They were subsequently taken to the Principe fortress, the hour of four Saturday evening being fixed for the execution. An immense crowd gathered, and it is estimated that full seven thousand people were present. The scaffold had been built very high in order that the spectacle—for as such was it intended—might be witnessed by all.

Before being taken to execution the irons were removed from them that they might bid each other farewell. As the chains dropped from them they embraced each other, the elder quietly remarking in French, "*Mourons tranquilles et sans parler*"—Let us die tranquilly and without speaking. The youngest issued from the fortress first, and was marched on foot to the fatal spot, a distance of near half a mile. He walked quietly, smoking the Cuban's inevitable cigarette, which he threw from him at the foot of the scaffold. Remarking the distance, he said to the priest, "The way is very long; I shall be tired before I reach there."

On arriving he, of his own motion, seated himself in the chair, and observing that it was too high rose again that it might be adjusted. He placed his head in the collar, when the priest checked the executioner for a moment, again requesting him to confess. His only response was "*Acaba prónto*," finish quickly! The huge negro turned the fatal crank, a spasmodic thrusting forward of the lower part of the body followed, and a hero sat there dead. The corpse was taken from the chair and laid upon the platform, covered by a piece of canvas.

When the elder brother, who meanwhile had been marching from the fortress, mounted the scaffold, he gazed at his dead brother lying there, and, looking around upon the people, seemed about to speak, when the drums began beating. An amused smile stole over his features. He seated himself in the chair, declined the offer of the priest, and in an instant had gone to join the other, while loud shouts of "*Viva Espana!*" broke from the volunteers in attendance and the populace.

In personal appearance the brothers Aguero were unusually prepossessing. Of the two the younger was the taller. They had dark eyes and hair, like their race, and in their death manifested a stoicism worthy of the Indian blood which doubtless flowed in their veins.

The fact that they were brought here to suffer an ignominious death by the garrote instead of being shot has caused much speculation and no small share of indignation. Even the Spanish officers say, "We all think it was wrong to garrote them.

The Government state that it was owing to their being part of the filibustering party of Golcouria. The truth doubtless is that they were sent here that their death might afford gratification to the uneasy spirits among the volunteers and to create the impression that the insurrection is at an end. Be this as it may, the indignation among foreigners and neutrals here is beyond description, and curses loud and deep are uttered by many who have been wont to hope for an early triuph of the Spanish cause.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reminiscences of George Mountjoy.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

This morning the Court and jury were engaged in trying suits upon two bonds given by George Mountjoy and secured by Bernard Quigley and David McLain, as security for a faithful compliance with the requirements of the revenue law in the conduct of his distillery at No. 1011 Charlotte street. Events occurring subsequently to the date of the bonds showed that the conditions were broken. Mountjoy is now in the penitentiary, and the Government seeks to enforce the pecuniary penalty. To the suit upon the first bond, which was in $9000, there was no answer to the record and a verdict was rendered for the Government. As to the second bond in $13,000, the suit is yet in progress.

The Grand Jury completed their labors to-day, and were discharged.

Civil Cases.

District Court—Judge Hare.

Pettingill et al. vs. Seybert, McManus & Co. A feigned issue to try the ownership of personal property, taken in execution as the property of John Pettingill, and which was claimed by the plaintiffs. Verdict for plaintiffs. Tharp for plaintiffs; Alcock for defendants.

Showard vs. Cragin. A feigned issue to try the ownership of goods. Verdict for defendant. Coulson for plaintiff; Grace for defendant.

—A young man in Knoxville, Tenn., had his jawbone broken on Tuesday, by the explosion of a barrel of ale which he was attempting to tap. The head of the barrel flew out and hit him in the face with terrible force.

—Those Maine lumbermen who, a few weeks ago, were complaining so loudly over the disastrous spring freshet, are now whining over the protracted drouth. There never was a season yet that suited them.

—Minister Motley's despatch that the Earl of Clarendon and he had signed the naturalization treaty at 6½ P. M. on the 13th inst., was read by Secretary Fish at 2 P. M. on the same day.

—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* gives expression to a harrowing suspicion that the "armed Fenians" who left Duluth so mysteriously for Rainy Lake were British soldiers in disguise.

—Hon. John P. Hale is to sail from Liverpool on the 1st of June, and is expected to reach Dover, N. H., about the 15th. His old friends are preparing to give him a public reception.

—A woman in Iowa City, Iowa, whose husband has been in the insane asylum for two years, recently applied for divorce on the ground of desertion. The suit was dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

—Acting Governor Pound, of Wisconsin, has pardoned the murderer of a woman, who was under life sentence, in acknowledgment of his heroism at the recent fire in the State Prison. Through his exertions several lives were saved.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The South Atlantic Squadron.

The Troubles in Uruguay.

The Methodist Board of Bishops.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs in Uruguay—Advices from the South Atlantic Fleet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Rear Admiral Lanman, commanding the South Atlantic Fleet, reports to the Navy Department, under date of March 30, the state of affairs in Uruguay as in a very unsettled condition. Since the 18th of March a serious revolution has taken place. He says he is not able to state the facts in detail, with any probability of accuracy, further than that the party "Blancos," out of power, desire to regain their former position, and those in power (Colorados) desire to retain the government. He further says that one evening, when visiting the American Consul, three highly respectable citizens of Montevideo came in desiring protection under our flag for the night; that they were suspected of being politically inimical to the present authorities.

They stated that one of the most respectable physicians, and a lawyer of equally high standing, had that day been arrested; also, the night previous, ten or twelve prominent citizents had been sent to prison. In fact, the aspect of political affairs appeared much more serious than had been supposed by those qualified to be well informed upon the subject. He mentions a strong evidence to that effect: that at the principal theatre every box had been sold early in the day; at the performance—an interesting musical entertainment—not one box in ten was occupied, and in the parquette very few persons were present. In driving to the landing with several of the officers of his ship, their carriage was stopped by the police and a demand made of the driver as to who were the occupants of the carriage. Immediately upon perceiving their uniforms, and satisfind that they were officers of the Lancaster, they were allowed to proceed. He makes mention of this to show the political surveillance in Montevideo.

At Rosario, Santa Fe district, Argentine Republic, on Sunday the 20th of March, an election occurred, attended with considerable bloodshed. The city was taken possession of by the *Gauchos* (administration), 1500 strong, who shot down every one suspected of holding opposition sentiments. He says that it does not appear that the lives or property of foreigners were molested.

United States Steamer Quinnebaug.

The Quinnebaug sailed from Montevideo on the 1st of April for the United States, to touch at Bahia, Pernambuco, and Para. She will not touch at Rio on account of the yellow fever at that place. Several cases of yellow fever are reported at Buenos Ayres. Among those coming home in the Quinnebaug are Assistant Paymaster Machette and First Assistant Engineer Harrison, under sentence of court-martial. Also a large number of invalids. Admiral Lanman reports (dated April 1) that political affairs in Uruguay are still in a disturbed state and arrests continuing to be made.

Important to Mariners.

Commander E. P. McCrea, commanding U. S. steamer Monocacy, has informed the Navy Department that on the 25th ult. he discovered in Hirado or Spey Straits two rocks not laid down in the charts, with two feet of water on them, the northernmost a ledge and the westernmost a lump of rocks and ledge, situated about three miles N. NE. of Robinnett Rock, and in a dangerous position for night running particularly.

Night Sessions of the Senate.

The Senate will commence to hold night sessions next week.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Harvard-Yale Boat Race.

BOSTON, May 23.—The Harvards have selected the following crew for the University race with the Yales:—F. Lyman, stroke; C. J. Jones, G Willis, R. S. Russell, George Roberts, and N. G Reade, bow. Lyman pulled in the international race, and Jones, Willis, and Reade were in the University race of last year.

Railroad Accident.

LOWELL, Mass., May 23.—John Hopkins was injured on the Northern Railroad on Saturday, both legs being crushed and necessitating amputation. He died this morning in St. John's Hospital. He leaves a wife and one child.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Matters.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The meeting held last night in Newport of persons opposed to the subscription of $500,000 to the Licking and Big Sandy Railroad by Campbell county was not large. Resolutions were adopted declaring the subscription unwise and impracticable.

Methodist Board of Bishops.

The Methodist Board of Bishops meet in Dayton on Wednesday. All will be present save Bishop Simpson. The object of the meeting is mainly to lay out Episcopal work for the year.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 23—11·30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94⅜, and for account, 94⅜@94⅝. American securities steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 90⅛; 10-40s, 86. Stocks steady. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111; Great Western, 28⅝.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—11 30 A. M.—Cotton steady. Middling uplands, 10⅞@11d; middling Orleans, 11⅛d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, May 23.—Sperm Oil dull.

PARIS, May 23.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 74f. 70c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 23—1·30 P. M.—American securities easier; United States Five-twenties 89 for the issue of 1862. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—1·30 P. M.—Pork quiet. Lard dull at 68s. 6d.

ANTWERP, May 23.—Petroleum opened quiet at 51½f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	36
Con. Stock.....	99¾	Western Union Tele	32⅝
do. scrip.....	94⅞	Toledo & Wabash R.	54⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	28¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	64⅛
Ph. and Read. R.....	103⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	78½
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	95⅜	Adams Express ex-d.	63⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.....a	106¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	14⅝
Chi. and N. W. com..	89⅜	United States.....	44¾
Chi. and N. W. pref..	88	Tennessee 6s, new.	56
Chi. and R. I. R.....	117	Gold.....	114
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	96½	Market weak.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, May 23, 1870.

The week opens with a continuance of the extreme ease in money. The plethora of national currency is steadily augmenting by receipts from the interior, and with only a very moderate demand for business purposes the prospect of the loan market is anything but satisfactory. There is considerable doing in call loans, but with good collaterals no difficulty is felt in obtaining any amount. We quote on call at 4@5 per cent. and prime discounts at 5½@6½ per cent.

Gold is considerably active this morning, with quite a break in the price. The opening sales were made at 114⅝, but large amounts changed hands as low as 113⅞. The premium about noon stood at 114⅛.

Government bonds are very dull, and prices are off in sympathy with specie.

Stocks were dull, but generally strong, with the exception of Reading. City loans were neglected, but there were several sales of 6s, new, at 102⅝.

Reading Railroad was weak, selling down to 51⅞@52; North Pennsylvania changed hands at 39, and Lehigh Valley at 57. Oil Creek and Allegheny was the only active stock at the Board, and it advanced, under the pressure of a lively demand, up to 45⅝, an advance of 1⅝ since our last report.

Miscellaneous shares were hardly noticed, but the extreme ease in money keeps up the tone of the market.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	114¾	11·03 A. M.	113⅞
10·05 "	114¾	11·10 "	114
10·47 "	114⅛	11·50 "	114⅛
10·51 "	114		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New.	102¾	1000 sh Read R.	s.b60 52
$1000 C & Am 6s, 85.	91	1600 do.	s.51·94
$1000 do.	93⅛	100 do.	sown. 51⅞
$1000 N Penna 6s...	93⅛	100 do.	51⅞
$1000 do.	94	500 do.	s.51·94
$1000 N Pa 7s.....c..	88⅛	200 do.	s.b60.51·94
$5000 do.	88⅛	100 sh O C & A R.R.	45⅛
$20000 Am Gold.	s.114⅛	200 do.	s. 45⅛
$1000 W Jersey R 7s	97	100 do.	s60. 45⅛
$5000 do.	s. 96⅞	100 do.	45⅜
297 sh Leh V R.	s. 57	300 do.	s.s60. 45⅛
5 sh N Pa R.	39	100 do.	b60. 45⅛
37 sh Minehill.	24. 53	200 do.	s. 45⅛
100 sh Read R.	c.51 1-16	100 do.	45⅛
100 do.	b60. 52	12 do.	45⅜
100 do.	rg&in. 52	15 do.	45⅞

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117⅛; do., 1862, 111¾@112; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, new, 113⅛@113⅝; do. 1867, do. 113⅝@113⅞; do. 1868, do., 113⅞@114; U. S. 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; U. S. 5-20 Year 6 per cents. Currency, 112½@112⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 113⅞@114⅛; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $860@870; Central Pacific R. R., $930@940; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@780.

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116¾@117; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, 111¾@111¾; do. do., July, 113⅛@113¾; do. do., 1867, 113¾@114; do. 1868, 113⅝@114; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; 6s, 112⅝@112¾. Gold, 116¼.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Stocks heavy. Money offered freely at 4 per cent. Gold, 114. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111¾; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865 do., 111¾; do. do. new, 113⅛; do. 1867, 113⅞; do. 1868, 113⅞; 10-40s, 108¾; Missouri 6s, 94¼; Canton Company, 68; Cumberland preferred, 45; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 100¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 103½; Adams Express, 63; Michigan Central, 123¾; Michigan Southern, 96¾; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 117¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94¾; Western Union Telegraph, 32½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 23.—The Flour market continues quiet, with very little demand, except from the local trade, who purchased 400 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·25@6·25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·50@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·50@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat has fallen off, and we reduce our quotations fully five cents. Sales of 5000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1·35@1·36 and choice at $1·40. Rye is quiet at $1·03@1·04 for Western and $1·06 for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active and prices are weak. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·10@1·11, and some Western do at $1·08. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania at 64@66c. and Western at 62@63c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark is steady at $27 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, but no sales were reported.

In the absence of sales we quote Cloverseed at $8@8·50. Timothy at $6·75@7·25, and Flaxseed at $2·25.

Whisky is dull. 80 barrels Pennsylvania woodbound sold at $1·05; 50 barrels Western wood-bound at $1·06; and 50 barrels do. iron-bound at $1.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton nominal; sales 500 bales at 23c. Flour—sales 3500 barrels State at $4·60@5·55; Ohio at $4·95@6; Western at $4·60@6·20; and Southern at $5·65@9·90. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; sales 12,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·06@1·13 for new. Oats heavy; sales 14,000 bushels State at 67@69c.; and Western at 65@67c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $29·50@29·55. Lard quiet; steam, 15@16c.; kettle, 16¼@16½c. Whisky dull at $1·08½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—Cotton dull and nominal at 22½c. Flour in improved demand, but unchanged. Wheat dull; Maryland $1·40@1·45. Pennsylvania, $1·35; offerings light. Corn—white quiet at $1·16@1·17; yellow firm at $1·13. Oats dull at 65c. Mess Pork firm at $30. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16@17½c.; clear do. 17½@17¾c.; shoulders, 14@14½c. Hams, 21@22c. Lard quiet at 17¼@17½c. Whisky firm at $1·08@1·09; holders off.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 23.—There is still a lively demand for Beef Cattle, and under the influence of continued light receipts holders are very firm in their views. Receipts, 1186 head. We quote choice at 10¼@10½c.; prime at 9@10c.; fair to good at 7½@8¾c.; and common at 6@7c. ₰ lb. gross. The following sales are reported:—

Head.

36 Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 8¾@10¼.
40 A. Christy, Lancaster co., 9¼@10¼.
36 J. Christy, Lancaster co., 9¾@10¾.
25 Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 9@9½.
50 P. McFillen, Western, 9½@10¼.
25 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 9¾@10.
27 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9¾@9¾.
75 James McFillen, Western, 10@10¼.
67 Ullman & Bachman, Lancaster co., 9@10¼.
225 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@10¾.
75 Mooney & Smith, Lancaster co., 9@10¾.
55 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Lancaster co., 6@10.
55 H. Chain, Western, 9@10.
130 John Smith & Bro., Western, 9@10¾.
16 J. & L. Frank, Western, 8¾@9½.
20 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 9¼@10.
64 Hope & Co., Western, 9¼@10.
15 S. Dryfoos & Co., Penna., 6@7.
38 D. Smith, Lancaster co., 8¾@9¾.
33 H. Frank, Westen, 9@9½.
16 J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 10@10¾.
6 Kimble & Miller, Chester co., 9@10½.
13 L. Horne, Pennsylvania, 6@7½.
32 John McArdle, Pennsylvania, 9@9¾.

Cows and Calves are not so much in request, but prices are steady. Sales of Springers at $40@50, and Cows and Calves at $45@65. Receipts, 200 head.

Sheep of prime quality are in fair request, but common are neglected. Sales of the former at 5½@6c., and the latter at $2·50@3 per head. Receipts, 10,000 head.

Hogs meet a good demand, with sales of 2761 head at $11·25@13·75, the latter for corn-fed.

—Mr. and Mrs. Foster Clark, of Skaneateles, celebrated their golden wedding on the evening of the 9th inst. at the house of their son, who, with his wife, at the same time celebrated his silver wedding. Both families were present entire, the family circle not having been broken by death in fifty years.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment

Senate Bill Rejected by the House.

Terrible Rumor from La Crosse

Fifty Emigrants Reported Killed.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Times" on the Japanese.

LONDON, May 23.—Political news to-day is meagre.. The *Times* this morning rejoices in the disappearance of the Japanese social and commercial isolation.

New Iron-clad.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—The new iron-clad vessel Abyssinia on her trial trip made fifteen knots per hour.

The Cotton Supply.

MANCHESTER, May 23.—The Manchester Cotton Supply Association, at a recent meeting, congratulated the Brazilian Minister on the production of Santos cotton.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, May 23.—The proceedings in the Constituent Cortes on Saturday were quite interesting. One of the deputies questioned the ministers as to the truth of the rumored concert of action on the part of Great Britain and the United States to effect a mitigation of the so-called horrors in Cuba. Senor Moret, Minister for the colonies, replied. He said, while such rumors had been extensively published, the Government was without official information on the subject.

While the matter was before the deputies he desired to remind them that De Rodas, Captain-General of Cuba, had repeatedly invited American commissioners to visit Cuba and examine into these alleged cruelties, and see for themselves how utterly false these stories were.

The Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, May 23.—Imperial decrees have just been issued for the dissolution of the National Reichsrath, and also of Diets in various provinces of the empire. A new election for these bodies has also been ordered. Should the Diets decline to choose deputies to the Reichsrath, the Government engages to order a direct appeal to the inhabitants of the provinces for that purpose.

India Cotton.

LONDON, May 23.—Late despatches from Bombay state that nearly half of the cotton now shipped from Indian ports goes by way of the Suez Canal, but only a small portion of this reaches England. The bulk of the cotton so shipped goes to various ports on the Mediterranean.

Prim and Saldanha.

PARIS, May 23.—Letters from Madrid confirm the previous reports that General Prim has a direct understanding with Saldanha, whereby the Iberian Union is to be established.

Accident to the French Postmaster-General.

PARIS, May 23.—Yesterday the Postmaster-General of France was dangerously injured by a runaway horse.

Regicide Plot.

It is reported that the High Court of Judiciary will meet on the 15th of June to try those arrested for complicity in the regicide plot. It is not yet known whether the court will convene at Tours or Blois.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 33:—An effort was made in the House to-day to pass a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad, but it failed by two votes. It is said by the authors of the resolution that had the investigation been ordered the fact would have been developed that corrupt means have been attempted to be used to get the bill through the House.

Work in the Committees.

The House Postal Committee is busy at work on the bill revising and codifying the postal laws. The conference committee on the Army bill is in session to-day. The House managers will insist upon the section regulating officers' pay, which was stricken out by the Senate. This is the main question at issue between the two houses.

The Fifteenth Amendment Bill.

The House has ordered a conference on the Senate amendments to the House bill for enforcing the fifteenth amendment. The Senate bill was non-concurred in on motion of Mr. Bingham.

FROM THE WEST.

Robbery at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The pawnbroker shop of Barnet Speyer, on Pine street, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, the doors of the safe wrenched off, and about $12,000 worth of gold watches, chains, and diamond jewelry carried off. Four men, named Billy Tresler, David Cummings, David Kelley, and George Mullen, were arrested on suspicion.

Sudden Deaths.

Conrad Horner, the policeman who was sun struck some days since, was found dead yesterday in the southern part of the city.

Mrs. Wreckerling died yesterday from the effects of a coal oil explosion.

The La Crosse Disaster—Fifty People Killed.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A special to the *Democrat* from La Crosse says the number of lives lost by the recent fire there will exceed fifty men, women, and children, and that the railroad and steamboat managers are anxious that the number burned and drowned shall not be known. Of the crowd of emigrants on board the ill-fated steamer but few were saved.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Storm at Mount Holly.

MOUNT HOLLY, May 23.—The storm which passed over this vicinity on Saturday night caused much damage to fences, shrubbery, etc. A tree located on Main street was splintered by the lightning, and Mrs. Stokes' dwelling near it was considerably damaged. Scarcely a pane of glass was left in the building.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Mr. Casserly, rising to a privileged motion, said the sixteenth section of the fifteenth amendment bill had not been adopted by the Senate as part of the bill as passed. The section, in its practical operation, extends to Chinese the same rights enjoyed by other citizens and prohibits discriminating legislation by any State against immigrants of one foreign country over that of another.

As the only means of remedying what he supposed to be a mistake, he moved that the journal be corrected in accordance with his suggestion, and read from the official report of the debate in support of his assertion that in substituting the Senate bill for the House bill on the subject it was not supposed by any Senator addressing the Senate that the Chinese section was included.

A discussion followed, consuming the balance of the morning hour. It was terminated by an explanation from the Chair that the section referred to had not only been formally presented but debated.

Mr. Casserly then withdrew his motion.

Mr. Cameron, from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution to furnish medals to Pennsylvania and Massachusetts soldiers who were first to arrive in Washington in April, 1861.

Mr. Thayer offered resolutions calling upon the Secretary of Interior for information relating to the St. Joseph Railroad of Missouri, and also in regard to the report of commissioners sent out to report upon the final completion of the Pacific Railroad.

At 1 30 the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill was proceeded with, the question being upon an amendment by Mr. Corbett, that male clerks, counters, and copyists in the departments shall be paid the same, and no more, than females performing the same duties.

House.

The House met at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, presented a petition for separate classification of malt and spirituous liquors in the Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. Sargeant presented a memorial of residents of Eureka, California, praying that that post be made a post of entry or delivery.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:—

By Mr. Ward, to detect and punish election frauds.

By Mr. Cox, to reduce the rates of duty on foreign imports and to abolish specific and compound duties.

By Mr. Lawrence, to secure to citizens of the United States the navigation of the St. Lawrence river.

By Mr. Stevenson, for the relief of pilots of the Mississippi squadron and their surviving families.

By Mr. Upson, authorizing survey of the mouth of Rock river.

By Mr. Prosser, for the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river.

By Mr. McCrary, in relation to the time for the meeting of Congress.

By Mr. Fitch, for a grant of land to the Muddy Canal Company, Nevada. Also, to provide for a marine hospital at Yokohama, Japan.

Resolutions were offered as follows:—

By Mr. Bennett, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an inquiry to be made as to the extent and state of trade between the United States and the British North American provinces, and authorizing him to designate a suitable person to make such inquiry, not with a view to the establishment of a reciprocity treaty, but to establish improved relations with those dependencies. Rejected.

By Mr. Laflin, reciting that the present contract for publishing the debates of Congress expires on the 4th of March next, and instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of further providing for publishing the debates, and to report such plan as will best subserve the interests of the Government. Adopted.

By Mr. Kelsey, as to the stationery contract of Dempsey & O'Toole with the Interior Department. Adopted.

By Mr. Wood, instructing the Committe on Appropriations to report an appropriation to reimburse the city of New York for the cost of troops for the General Government in 1861, amounting to nearly one million dollars.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rule.

By Mr. Mayham, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report back Mr. Cox's bill referred to it last February for the Eight Hour law in Government workshops.

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 24, nays 90—and the resolution went over under the rules.

By Mr. Reeves, calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to the practicability, etc., of transmitting mail matter by means of pneumatic tubes. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Churchill introduced a bill to exempt vessels engaged in internal and coastwise navigation and in the fisheries from the payment of tonnage dues. Passed.

Mr. Griswold offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain and report who are the present owners of and interested in the franchise of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The resolution was rejected—yeas, 84; nays, 87.

Mr. Banks moved to suspend the rules, so as to take from the Speaker's table and put upon its passage the Senate joint resolution to provide for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the State Department and for additional clerks.

The rules were suspended.

An amendment was adopted reducing the appropriation from $13,000 to $7500, and the joint resolution was passed.

On motion of Mr. Bingham the Senate amendments to the bill to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference ordered.

Mr. Negley introduced a joint resolution donating eight condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument in Allegheny Park, Pittsburg, Pa. Passed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, May 23.—Arrived, steamship Bienville, from Havana.

KEY WEST, May 23.—The schr Henry Harteau, from Pensacola, with lumber for Fall River, has arrived here, leaking badly.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—Passed in for Baltimore—Schr Jane Louisa, from Arrayo; schr Amelia A. Price, from Nassau; and barks Entine and Queen of the Island. Arrived, brig Milly, from Bahia, for orders.

(By Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, May 23.—The steamships Manhattan and City of Brussels, from New York, have arrived.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

DISORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Looking at the enormous wealth and wonderful development of the material interests of the country on one hand and at the disorganization of political parties and the consequent rush for public plunder on the other, it is evident there is going to be such a carnival of extravagance as we have never seen before. The war uprooted all the former ideas of the people and Government about economy and doing things on a small scale. The expenditure of sixty or seventy millions a year by the Federal Government ten years ago was considered enormous, and this extravagance was bitterly condemned by the "watchdogs of the Treasury" in Congress and by a large portion of the people and press. The stupendous grants of land and money to railroads since that time would have frightened the country and would not have been listened to in Congress. Such a grant as that to the Pacific Railroad of Government bonds and lands, for example, could not have received ten votes in Congress. That body and the people would have stood aghast at such proposed appropriations of hundreds of millions of acres of land to railroad comprnies as are now made. The war made the people familiar with enormous expenditures. A hundred millions of dollars were and are spoken of as unconcernedly as a million was previously. In ten years the peace expenditure of the Government has been multiplied from sixty or seventy millians to three hundred and fifty millions or thereabout. In ten years the expenditure has been increased five times the amount it was previously. There never was such a revolution in the financial affairs and condition of a country before. No other nation on the globe could have endured such a revolution in so short a time. Yet such are the resources and wealth of the country that our people feel the change and the burden far less than other nations do theirs.

True, we hear something occasionally from Congress of retrenchment, of reducing the taxes or of modifying the tariff a few millions; but this is a bagatelle compared with the vast and now necessary expenditure, and is used merely by Congressmen for political capital in their districts at home. The truth is, the extraordinary revolution produced by the war has launched us on a sea of extravagance which was never dreamed of before. Were political parties organized upon broad principles of national policy, and were they more equally balanced in Congress, we might expect reforms and a greater economy; but neither the Republican party in power nor the Democratic party have any fixed policy. Neither presents any issue to the country. The revolution produced by the war has not only changed our ideas of economy and finance, but it has also buried the issues of the past. The negro is no longer available for political capital. The amendments to the Constitution and the laws of Congress have placed him on an equal footing with the white man. Nothing more can be done for him or made out of him. He must now find his level and place in society in accordance with the laws of nature and his capacity. Reconstruction is about finished, and that, with all the other issues growing out of the war, will soon be closed up. The Republican party cannot perpetuate itself upon these dead issues, though it is endeavoring to galvanize them for that purpose. With all the great questions relating to our finances, progress, foreign affairs, the tariff, taxation, the enlargement of our commerce and destiny of the republic, neither the Republican nor Democratic party has shaped a policy. They are utterly without a policy with regard to the wants of the country or the future. Even the Republican party, which has an overwhelming majority in Congress, cannot agree upon any important measure, and has no co-operation or affiliation with the administration of its choice.

The consequence of this state of things is that all are scrambling for public plunder. Those representing the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania, the manufacturing interests of New England and the land-grabbing railroad interests of the West, are intent upon making the most for themselves and their sections, regardless of the general welfare of the republic. In the general disruption and want of principles of cohesion in political parties the members of Congress and sectional cliques are bent upon making all they can out of the Government and people. The future is uncertain; they see nothing beyond the present; they will make the most of the present carnival of extravagance. The only hope that remains is that in the lavish use of public money something will be done on a large scale for the benefit of the people and the country. The Pacific Railroad, for example, was a stupendous job—one that has cost the country an enormous sum and that has made many speculators very rich; but it is, after all, a grand work which will prove of the greatest advantage to the country. Let us have, then, in this era of reckless expenditure, something to show for the cost. There is hardly any limit to the wealth of the nation, or to the patient submission of the people, and if we must be extravagant let us have something grand to show for it.

These remarks, though intended for the Federal Government especially, will apply as well to the State of New York and to our city government. We must be taxed heavily—that is inevitable; but, then, the wealth of New York is accumulating so fast that the people can bear it. Only let us have something to show, as we said before, for the cost. Our new city government has almost unlimited power to make improvements. The men in power now can make improvements. The men in power now can make New York a magnificent city. If they have the grasp of thought and taste they can make this metropolis the admiration of the world. Can they not find some such man as Haussmann, who beautified the city of Paris—some man of such taste and grand ideas—to improve our city? No city in the world is so favorably situated for the grandest improvements. Our river front all round the island can be ornamented by the most splendid and convenient docks, wharves, and piers; we can have magnificent elevated railroads on stone arches from one end of the island to the other, we can have the broadest and finest avenues, noble bridges across the East river to connect Brooklyn and Williamsburg with this city, the best drainage and many other improvements. This is the glorious future that awaits the metropolis of America if the men in power here have the ability, and understand their opportunity. Not to advance with the progress and luxuries, tastes and habits of the times, is to fall back really, and to fight against destiny. Let the nation and the city, then, march on in the grandest works of improvement, for that will be in accordance with the present order of things and the mighty future of our country.

CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY.

From the Albany Journal.

We regret to see in the Troy *Whig* charges of conspiracy against the friends of ex-Senator Morgan. The allegation that there was a conspiracy to put Folger ahead at the expense of his associates is not warranted by the figures. As well might it be urged that in other localities there was a conspiracy to run him behind. It is true that he runs largely ahead. But where there is abundant explanation of results without making charges against political associates, we think it would be far better to omit bringing them. Judge Selden runs ahead of his ticket everywhere. Does that argue a conspiracy on the part of his friends to advance him at the expense of others? Judge Folger runs behind in many places. Does that argue a conspiracy on the part of the Republicans to defeat him? The scattering returns we have received show that in sections where men who are esteemed to be friends of Senator Morgan wield potential influence, the ticket runs remarkably even; and there are sections which are controlled by manipulators alleged to be inimical to him, in which the votes cast for the respective candidates for Associate Judges show remarkable and suspicious variations, and this, too, in sections where no special producing causes existed. It is alleged on the other side that this is to be attributed to influence hostile to Senator Morgan. Such charges are in bad taste. It is probable that if the entire workings of the late anomalous canvass were known, it would be seen that the variations in the vote are to be attributed solely to legitimate causes, and not to political treachery. Republicans everywhere knew that they could not succeed in electing their entire ticket. Special exertions, therefore, were made to advance the interests of individual candidates. So openly was this done, that it became subject of comment in the Democratic press, and the consequence followed legitimately. In localities where a particular candidate was especially strong among the Democracy, he was voted for by hundreds, as it was known that it could be done with entire safety to the general ticket. The variations have been caused by our opponents, and not by ourselves. And this was particularly the case in New York city. If, however, there was treachery anywhere, we are quite sure, from indications, that it was not on the part of the friends of Senator Morgan. And we do not believe that there was any such feeling on the other side—if there is any other side.

We submit to the Republicans of the State that it is time all such suspicions and allegations were abandoned. We have enough to do to whip the enemy without beating ourselves. That duty is before us, and it can be triumphantly discharged. But it can only be done by cordial unity and entire harmony. Individuals are nothing—the party and the principles it represents are all in all. That party must be restored to power in this State—those principles must be given enduring vitality and effective expression in this Commonwealth. And it can only be done by concession and extraordinary exertion in concord. We believe the right spirit prevails generally, and we take the liberty of calling attention to the first cropping-out of a contrary feeling, not because we believe it extensive or represents a deep-rooted sentiment in any locality, but for the simple purpose of checking its tendency and urging the entire abandonment of all disputes about individuals. We need success, as a party, before we will have any occasion to give practical expression to our personal preferences. And if we wrangle over individuals, we will find that our quarrels have really been carried on over the grave of the Republican party.

THE REFORM OF THE BAR.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The organization of a reform association by the members of the legal profession in this city was a sufficient acknowledgment of the corruption of the New York bar, were no other evidence at hand. Unfortunately, the profession is not in good repute. It is true we hear more frequently of corrupt judges than of knavish counselors, but this is rather the result of the greater responsibility and consequent notoriety of the former. Judges and lawyers are parts of the machinery of law. While the judge guides and directs, the lawyer supplies the motive power, and the harmonious action of both is necessary to insure practical legal success. Judges can act only on the cases brought before them; and as no dishonest practitioner can hope to have his action approved by an honest judge, so the most honest counselor can see all his labors rendered useless by the decision of some corrupt justice. But no judge can from month to month and from year to year, defy all law, all justice, unless sustained by some equally corrupt practitioner below him. There is a power in right which can only be subdued by the willing connivance of those in whose hands it lies. An elective judiciary elevates the demagogue to the bench whenever party is stronger than principle; but if the bench be unworthily filled the purity of the bar can prevent at least open corruption.

The legal profession of this city comprises all classes, from the faithful advocate of simple justice to the Tombs "shyster" who divides a greenback with the first unfortunate panel thief. The quack physician may succeed for a time; the hypocritical divine finds a short-lived protection under his surplice; but the dishonest lawyer, cloaked with a little rhetoric, gilded with a little brass, and puffed up with a smattering of law, may give employment to a rascally judge all his days. Our legal machinery is more complicated than the uninitiated will believe. One practitioner, for instance, boldly advertises that he will procure divorces on the most accommodating terms, which means that he will set up the grounds of complaint, as circumstances shall dictate; that he will write out the evidence which is to substantiate those grounds, and subpœna the witnesses who will swear to it. For we have in our midst professional witnesses who can be hired to give, under oath, any testimony laid out for them. Another practitioner, whose gilded sign may adorn the front of any marble palace of a business street, acts as his own detective, and, mixing with business men, hears of some assignment, gets the names of certain creditors, and a case of involuntary bankruptcy follows. These, it is true, are the dregs of the profession, but the upward grade is a very gradual one. An association of the members of the profession banded together to purify their calling can and will effect much good; but prevention is better than cure, and we must look, therefore, to a more guarded door of entrance if we expect a real reform. To-day any man with ready wit, a glib tongue, and a month's study can be enrolled; and with proper "influence" even these qualifications may be dispensed with. Columbia College Law School is allowed to give diplomas, admitting to the bar, to those only who have pursued its course of study, under a learned professor, for two years. Yet these same students can, and year after year do, gain admittance through the examining committee before their course is half over.

The argument that by admitting all applicants we secure the worthy and only have to wait for the others to starve out, is a faulty one. For men, especially lawyers, die hard; and it is this gasping for professional life, this struggle for the necessary legal bread, which compels many to degrade themselves and their profession. True, the ignorant are not the only blights of the profession; but as an amended Constitution will purify for us the bench, so an amended code will help to elevate the bar.

BLUNDERING LEGISLATION.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is undoubtedly necessary to give effect by legislation to the fifteenth amendment, but a grave blunder will be perpetrated if this purpose be made a pretext for creating fresh disabilities, or for enacting penalties more harsh and vexatious than the circumstances of the case require. The equality of political rights now guaranteed by the Constitution may surely be secured in practice, without casting imputations upon a large proportion of the Southern people, or contributing to the alienation of races in the Southern States. The South itself has a better appreciation of its needs than Senator Morton lately evinced when he sought to revive the passions which should be buried with rebellion, and to infuse into the legislation of to-day the spirit we associate with the agitated counsels of the reconstruction crisis. Events are no longer favorable to partisan intolerance. You cannot read a man out of the Republican party because he advocates amnesty; you cannot call for his excommunication because he protests against the continuance and multiplication of political disabilities. The declaration of the convention which nominated Grant forbids any such violent methods. The acts and the recommendations of those through whose agency reconstruction was achieved, constitute a protest against further proscription in any form.

The Republicans of the South have honored themselves in nothing more than in the moderation—a moderation in some instances amounting to magnanimity—with which they exercised the power conferred upon them by law. They had the opportunity, in the formation of the State Constitutions, and in the measures which legislative majorities subsequently enabled them to pass, of imposing tests and qualifications that would have produced extensive disfranchisement. The conditions under which they met for the performance of their duties were calculated to develop the bitterest temper. But wise and generous instincts triumphed. Those whom Congress had suddenly invested with great power used it in the interest of peace. They sought to protect themselves in the exercise of their rights, but they made no assaults upon the rights of others. The result was that, with scarcely an exception, the new Constitutions are models of fairness and moderation. Even where colored votes were all-powerful, as in South Carolina, the organic law is free from proscriptive taint. The Republicans of the State were content with equal rights—they have not sought power at the expense of their neighbors; and one of their exponents at Washington, Senator Sawyer, is the zealous and consistent champion of a policy of amnesty and peace. The Mississippi Republicans are not behind in the good work. The harsh provisions of their new Constitution they expunged at the polls; they have formally appealed to Congress for the removal of the disabilities which it imposed; and their Senator, Revels, with the cruel wrongs of his race fresh in his memory, demands amnesty for his own State, where, as he testifies, the people are "harmonious and prosperous."

Facts of this nature should shame into silence the spirit that would not only keep alive the limited proscription which still exists, but would seek in the enforcement of the newly-ratified amendment an occasion for other penalties. If this were the only method of maintaining peace we should hesitate to condemn it; for the sake even of amnesty we would not jeopardize security. We are persuaded, however, that the harmonious and prosperous condition of Mississippi is in no small degree attributable to the generosity of the course pursued by the party that triumphed in Governor Alcorn's election; and in the experience of Mississippi we discern the forerunner of the genuine reconstruction which will be developed in other Southern States, when counsels like those of Senator Morton lose their influence in the Republican party.

WILL GENERAL GRANT UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF LAST TUESDAY'S ELECTION?

From the N. Y. Sun.

The national interests and the national honor, backed by public opinion, call for an immediate change in the State Department. The Cabinet needs reconstruction otherwise, but in other departments the demand is not so pressing. The President cannot longer afford to turn a deaf ear to this demand. He has already made up a record on this one subject which will render it necessary for the Republican party to repudiate him, and that in a very decisive manner, unless he at once sends adrift the men whom he has appointed to manage the State Department. If he keeps Hamilton Fish and Bancroft Davis, he cannot possibly keep a place in the public respect for himself.

The United States have within the last eight or nine years won a leading position among the great powers of the globe. We are, by a long distance, the foremost nation in the western hemisphere. And yet, under the administration of General Grant, we have permitted ourselves to be bullied and browbeaten, over and over again, by Spain, the weakest monarchy in Europe, and that, too, in regard to affairs upon the American continent, with which Spain ought not to be allowed to interfere.

We have gone further than this: we have not only been made to cringe before the threats of this crumbling despotism, but have built gunboats at her bidding, and furnished her with warlike munitions, wherewith she might crush the struggling patriots of Cuba, who have simply emulated our example by setting up republican institutions and abolishing negro slavery.

We have bent even lower still; for we have looked on with closed mouths, and hands hanging listlessly at our sides, while the myrmidons of Spain have shot and garroted American citizens, who were guilty of no crime but loving liberty and desiring the independence of an island lying right by our shores.

And all this has been done, and been permitted to be done, by General Grant and his Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish, without the utterance of one word of manly protest. Does the President suppose that he can play this disgraceful part much longer without arousing the indignation, as he has already provoked the hisses, of the great body of the American people? Are not the returns of last Tuesday's election enough to wake him from his apathy?

For a century and a half England has maintained her place among the leading powers of Europe chiefly by the spirit she has shown in vindicating the rights even of her humblest subjects when violated by foreign States. However perilous the circumstances which confronted her, she has been ready, at whatever cost of treasure and blood, to stand by her people whenever and by whomsoever their liberties were put in jeopardy. In the light of her history how mean appears the record of the conduct of General Grant's administration toward Spain, in view of its treatment of our citizens in Cuba, and especially the crowning infamy of the murder of the patriot Goicouria!

The most eminent Americans have generally held the seals of the State Department, as witness Jefferson, Adams, Clay, Webster, Marcy, and Seward. By the side of such names, how contemptible seems that of the feeble Fish! Let the Republican party insist upon his prompt removal from an office in which his blundering imbecility and cowardly cringing have become so conspicuous. Can leading Republicans tolerate him any longer in this high position, after the people of New York have so decisively visited that party with their displeasure, as they did on Tuesday last?

THE SORROWS OF INTESTACY.

From the N. Y. World.

The addition to the sum of human misery, and much more to the general stock of human malice and all uncharitableness, which has been effected under color of those devices by which the law attempts to secure to a man the right to the disposition of the worldly goods which the Scripture and our senses assure us he cannot carry away with him, has been so grievous as to some minds to appear to be much more of a nuisance than a benefit, and to cause sundry cynics to wish for a remission of society in this respect to a state of nature; or, in other words—

> "The simple plan,
> That they should take who have the power,
> And they should keep who can."

That pleasing Celtic tenure which left property to be ostensibly scrambled for, at the expiration of its possessor's earthly incumbency of it, by all his immediate and remote kindred indiscriminately, and which has had the effect to propagate that countless horde of the heirs-male of ancient kings whom we encounter in our twilight rambles through the murmurous groves of the Sixth ward or other Celtic settlements of this metropolis, has seemed to such observers more consonant to reason and to justice than the modern system of devisal which, while it does not diminish the frequency or the scandal of such scrambles, necessitates such scrambles to be pursued under the forms of law, and substitutes spitefulness of spirit and uncleanness of conscience for the broken heads of an earlier and simpler administration. It is not a pleasing spectacle to see the members of a man's own household attempting to prove him of unsound mind, for no better reason than that his opinion of their relative or their absolute deserts does not coincide with their own, by adducing evidence that he took excessive amounts of sugar in his tea, or was given to objurgation when his dinner was cold. By these and such as these devices it is attempted, whenever the parties to a family quarrel have a sufficient cause of grievance or an insufficient sense of shame, to upset a testator's own disposition of his own property, and to reduce the freedom of the will in practice to the nullity to which the newest sect of philosophers have sought to abridge it in theory.

That a man by no means escapes these posthumous outrages, however, by abstaining from making any will at all, is made plain by the investigation now in progress into the pecuniary affairs of the late Captain Alexander. That lamented person derived his title from a nautical career, in the course of which he had accumulated much money, and acquired an eccentricity of temper which induced him, among other things, to insist upon carrying the evidences of his possessions slung about his neck in "two bags." Those who consider, with Dr. Johnson, that the adoption of a maritime life is itself a supremely insane performance, will not wonder at any lesser and corollary eccentricities which it may entail. The late Commodore Meade was adjudged insane for addressing to his family upon shore those impassioned imprecations which are considered essential to the proper navigation of a vessel at sea. One of Mr. Charles Reade's nautical heroes went mad from parting with one bag of bank notes which he guarded in the manner which Captain Alexander adopted to preserve his two. And it is no special marvel that the habits of the sea induced the latter person to continue them on shore, and to practise the precautions which he had found effectual against the perils of the sea as a security against the perils of the boarding-house in Harlem in which his later lines were cast. In this remote and tranquil spot he passed his declining years, and finally expired. Just before this latter event, it is admitted that his landlady cut away a bag from his chest containing a few thousands of dollars, which she asserts, and the altogether disinterested members of her family join her in asserting, was all the money found upon him, and which they all, with equal positiveness and equal disinterestedness, assert it had long been his intention to bestow upon them as a token, it is to be supposed, of his gratitude for having been allowed to receive and remunerate food and lodging for so many years.

The daughter of the late Mr. Alexander interposes at this point with proof that, within a short time of his death, her father had been in possession of an amount five or six times greater than the amount his late landlady admits to have taken from him, which it was his habit to carry in two receptacles, instead of the one she admits having taken from him: and that, being notified soon after his death that his daughter was a claimant for his estate, his late landlady refused to deposit with any responsible third person the amount then in her hands, pending a decision upon her right to it.

Against this evidence the happy family of admittedly aggrandized Gardiners have only to swear, which they all consentiently do, that the eccentric and intestate Alexander had declared his intention of "making them comfortable;" and that when, in the article of his death, Mrs. Gardiner "looked and cut away the bag" which held his money, he "fell back with a most heavenly smile, as if he was fully satisfied that it had gone where he wanted it to go."

It may be observed upon this that, granting the Gardiners to be the most "fit and desartless" persons to judge and testify of the meaning to be attached to this smile, a man who was capable, in his last moments, of expressing so elaborate a sentiment in so unmistakable a way by so simple a contortion, was an irreparable loss to the comic stage. One would think that a "heavenly smile" was not the exact expression with which a dying man would greet a person who refused to wait for his death to despoil him. This particular "heavenly smile" must, therefore, have meant either that the smiler was anxious to pay a second time, and at an exorbitant rate, for several years of a Harlem boarding-house, or else that the mere sight of the landlady of his boarding-house sufficed to call up that celestial expression. Either of which is inconceivable.

THE TRIUMPH OF LAY DELEGATION.

From the Methodist.

After eight years of unceasing effort, the *Methodist* has the satisfaction of announcing the triumph of lay delegation. The East Maine Conference, the last in the United States to declare its opinion, has given a vote of 44 for to 14 against. This, with the surplus available, secures the necessary three-fourths, even though the vote of the Germany Conference should be unanimously against. But such a vote in Germany is not supposable; on the contrary, all our advices leave us to expect that the vote of our brethren in Europe will be unanimously for us. By a singular coincidence, the German Conference meets this year in one of the cities of the Palatinate, the ancestral home of the founders of American Methodism. The circle completes itself in the spot whence the Palatines set forth first for Ireland, and thence in the persons of their descendants to America.

And so the great debate of fifty years comes to a peaceful conclusion. The movement, suppressed in 1828, reappears in 1851, is pronounced inexpedient by the General Conference of 1852, offers its modest petition in 1856, and meets with sufficient favor from the General Conference of 1860 to obtain a reference to the vote of the ministry and people. The Church is not yet ripe for lay delegation; the people and the itinerant ministers vote it down. Undismayed by defeats, its friends begin again, and rest not till they win the Church over to entire acquiescence in their opinions. Beginning with the John street meeting, in March, 1863, and from thence to the St. Paul's convention in New York; thence to the convention of 1864, the first ever held simultaneously with a meeting of a General Conference, and the first also to present a direct address to that body; from thence to the sessions of the Annual Conferences immediately following, which were successfully appealed to to ratify the pledge given by the General Conference; and thence to the Convention of 1868, also meeting simultaneously with the General Conference, and presenting to it a second direct appeal, and finding its appeal welcomed; and thence to the recent popular and ministerial votes—the movement has found an ever-growing acceptance of its principles and purposes by the Church. Its array of friends has increased; its line has become longer and stronger; they who hastily cried "faction" have been effectually silenced. Here is no faction, but a great Church, whose stations are found in both the old world and the new, ratifying and incorporating into its polity a fundamental principle of Protestant Christianity.

It is to the honor of the laity that, while engaged in promoting this change in our ecclesiastical polity, they have sustained with entire fidelity the institutions of Methodism. Since the defeat of 1861–2, and the inception of the last and successful effort, they have entered into the church debt-paying movement, and have contributed for its purposes untold thousands; they have brought the missionary contributions of our connection to their present unprecedented amount; by their liberality they have made the Centenary of American Methodism a memorable fact in modern Church history, and they have increased their individual benefactions to the cause of education, both in numbers and amount. First and last, they have been for the Church; were they defeated to-day, they would still be for the Church. In all their weary waiting, they have had faith in their brethren; they have had faith in God.

We will not mar the happiness of such a time as this by speaking at length of the opposition which lay delegation has encountered. It was natural that the motives of the friends of our cause should be misunderstood, and they have been misunderstood. It was natural that there should be harsh criticism of their proceedings, and harsh criticism there has been. But we can point to the fact of a fundamental change in the polity of the Church, effected without convulsion, without special party organization, and without the manifestation on the part of its advocates of party passions. They have laid restraint upon themselves that they might win their cause—and they have won it fairly, honorably, and Christianly.

We have reason for rejoicing too that the travelling ministers have fulfilled the pledges given by them to the people. Despite the efforts made to mislead them they have not been misled. They have kept faith, and have swerved not from their steadfast integrity. The future historian of the Church will dwell upon the fact of the cheerful assent by a compact and powerful corporate body to the claim of the people to share the government with them. It will be proof that in at least one instance of Church history the long and undisputed possession of power has not darkened the sense of justice. As we always said they would, the Methodist ministry have shown themselves equal to this great test.

And so the new era hopefully begins.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
WHITE LEAD AND COLORED PAINTS, PUTTY, VARNISHES, ETC.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

GROCERIES, ETC.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealers in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET
AND
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
Spring Importations.
IMMENSE STOCK OF
LINEN GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, and
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
PRICES DOWN
8 21 mwf) TO PRESENT GOLD RATE.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Invites attention to his
ELEGANT STOCK OF
Black and Fancy Silks,
UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE CITY,
AND SELLING AT LOW PRICES. 4 6 9m

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
Have opened their Spring Stock of
EMBROIDERIES AND WHITE GOODS
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
PIQUES IN EVERY VARIETY.
PLAID, FIGURED AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS.
VICTORIA LAWN, CAMBRIC AND JACONET LAWN AND SWISS PUFFED MUSLIN.
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND ORGANDIES.
REAL AND IMITATION LACES.
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.
LINEN AND LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS.
NOVELTIES AND FANCY ARTICLES.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO MAKING UP INFANTS' WARDROBES. 3 25smw2mrp

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS
Staple and Fancy.
Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth3m RAPSON'S,
4 9 3§6 N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4§

REFRIGERATORS.
REFRIGERATORS.
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
GO TO THE MANUFACTORY OF
P. P. KEARNS,
No. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,
4 23 smw3mrp BELOW ARCH, EAST SIDE.

REFRIGERATORS.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
Self-Ventilating Refrigerators,
The cheapest and most reliable in the market, and will keep MEATS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS, MILK, and BUTTER LONGER, DRIER, and COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE.
Than any other Refrigerators in use.
Wholesale and Retail, at the Old Stand, [4 30 1mrp
No. 220 DOCK Street, Below Walnut.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM WATER-COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR.

It being made of cast-iron, porcelain lined, in walnut cases, does not impart unpleasant taste or smell to provisions, fruit, etc. Please call and examine.
JACOB F. HAND, JR., Retail Depot,
5 9 mwf3mrp No. 620 MARKET Street.

ICE.
1870. 1870.
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1832. INCORPORATED 1864.
OFFICE,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
OFFICES AND BRANCH DEPOTS:
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD and MASTER Street.
RIDGE ROAD and WILLOW Street.
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue.
TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets.
NINTH Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.
PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill.
No. 1853 MAIN Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North SECOND Street, Camden, N. J., and CAPE MAY, New Jersey.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in and Shippers of Eastern Ice. Send your orders to any of the above offices. "For prices, see cards." 5 3 1m

PENN ICE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1868.
OFFICES,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and LIBRARY,
No. 408 North TWENTY-FIRST Street.
Shipping Depot, SPRUCE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill River.
CHAS. J. WOLBERT, President.
3 30 60trp CHAS. B. REES, Superintendent.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
SHILL'S CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
THE HANDSOMEST, BEST MADE, AND LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
N. B.—Carriages made to order. Repairing promptly done. 4 26 1mrp
No. 224 DOCK STREET.
WE DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Policeman Dunn, on Saturday morning, took to the Almshouse a three-days-old babe, which he found on the steps of No. 3453 Darby road.

—Nelson Anthony, eighteen years old, residing at the Blue Bell, was thrown from a horse yesterday by the animal running away, and had one of his legs broken.

—Patrick Carroll, who was arrested several weeks ago by the agent of the W. B. O. T. S. F. T. P. O. C. T. A., on the charge of abetting in a cock-fight, was on Saturday discharged by Alderman Kerr.

—Betsy Carr, thirteen years old, residing in Angora street, had one of her hands badly lacerated on Saturday, at Collagan's factory, by its being caught in the machinery. Two of the fingers were cut or torn off.

—Daniel Curran, sixteen years old, residing on Bainbridge street, above Eighth, had one of his hands crushed on Saturday between the guards of a steamboat and a wharf.

—Sheriff Lyle gives official notice to the following absent husbands to appear and show cause, before the Court of Common Pleas, on the 1st Monday of June next, why divorce from the bonds of matrimony should not be granted to their appealing wives:—William Saunders, from his wife Elizabeth; Joseph Emerick, from his wife Elizabeth; Thomas A. Taylor, from his wife Mary; John Walter, from his wife Julia; Benedict Abend, from his wife Dorothea; Frank H. Kirkbride, from his wife Louisa; Daniel Gartner, from his wife Hermina; John S. Williams, from his wife Elizabeth; Charles Hay, from his wife Ellen; George Adams, from his wife Sarah; Leopold Schaeckermann, from his wife Carolina; Edmund Grefestine, from his wife Margaret; John Simmes, from his wife Caroline; Leaman Tyler, from his wife Kate. The following is the list of applications made by husbands to have their wives appear at the same time, and show cause why divorces should not be granted:—Mary Ann Corr, wife of Matthew Corr; Annie E. Fenton, wife of Uriah A. Fenton; Mary Ann Phelps, wife of William C. Phelps; Emma Bohn, wife of Jules Bohn.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 114¼.

—General Butler has gone to Boston.

—An Indian outbreak is imminent in the Red River country.

—The Senate will resume the consideration of the Appropriation bill to-day.

—The President says he will not remove Collector Casey, of New Orleans.

—On and after to-day the House is to meet at 11 and adjourn at 5 o'clock.

—Commissioner Delano says that beer stamps may be cancelled according to the old method.

—Two persons were killed by lightning during a storm which passed over Scranton on Saturday night.

—The House Printing Committee have agreed to print two thousand copies of the Gold Panic report.

—There are at present nearly two hundred bills upon the Speaker's table in the House, and as many more in the Senate.

—It is believed the Senate bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment will pass the House to-day under a suspension of the rules.

—An agent has arrived in Chicago from Riehl, to get O'Neill and his Fenians to hurry up in their movements against the British troops.

—The Venezuelan revolution has proved entirely successful thus far. Caraccas and several other cities of importance have fallen into their hands.

—President Monagas of Venezuela, finding the revolutionists too much for him, surrendered, and was released on parole. A new government has been formed.

—The workmen on the Kansas Pacific Railroad refuse to work on the road another day, unless provided with arms to defend themselves against the Indians. General Sheridan has been asked for 500 stand of arms.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Bavarian Chamber refuses to abolish the death penalty.

—The infallibility discussion in the Œcumenical Council is to close on June 29.

—Paris was illuminated on Saturday night in honor of the declaration of the *plebiscitum*.

—The closing of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal is regarded by the London *Observer* as an act of studied unfriendliness.

—A proposition to abolish capital punishment throughout the Netherlands and its dependencies has passed the Dutch Parliament.

—Prime Minister Duke de Loule, of Portugal, refused to sign the decree appointing General Saldanha as his successor because the King was under duress. Nevertheless he was accepted as Prime Minister and has made some progress in the formation of his new Cabinet.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4 36 | MOON RISES..... 1 27
SUN SETS..... 7 18 | HIGH WATER..... 8 31

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DUBBORROW, T. L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of New York	Liverpool	New York	April 30
Rising Star	Stettin	New York	May 4
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	May 7
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. H.	May 7
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	May 7
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York v B.	May 10
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	May 11
France	Liverpool	New York	May 11

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	May 24
The Queen	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 25
Bremen	New York	Bremen	May 26
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 28
Erin	New York	Liverpool	May 28
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 28
Europa	New York	Glasgow	May 28
Main	New York	Bremen	May 28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	May 31
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 4
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23
Achilles	Philadelphia	New Orleans	May 26
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	May 26
Missouri	New York	Havana	May 26
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	May 28
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	June 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Webster Barnard, Turner, St. John, P. R., John Mason & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Br. bark Venus, Saunders, 45 days from Antwerp, with petroleum bbls to —— Cummings.
Br. bark Imperador, Heard, 23 days from Pernambuco, in ballast to A. F. Damon.
Br. brig Volant, Garrison, 12 days from Arecibo, P. R., with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Train Ackworth, Wheatley, 3 days from Wicomico river, with wood to Wm. T. Conquest.
Schr Victoria, Bound, 4 days from Wicomico river, with wood to Wm. T. Conquest.
Schr J. M. Clayton, Thomas, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. Townsend, Lingo, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. F. Washington, Langford, 3 days from Concord, Del., with wood to Wm. T. Conquest.
Schr Nuncio, Ellis, 3 days from Nanticoke river, Del., with lumber to Jas. R. Bewley & Co.
Schr Com. Dryden, Townsend, 4 days from Pocomoke, Md., with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Varuna, Sawyer, from Chester.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 23.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Empire, with lumber, for Wilmington.
Liberty, with corn to Hoffman & Kennedy.
Young Charles, with lumber to A. J. Geiger.
D. D. Trump, with lumber to Trump & Son.
Harrison & Son, with lumber, for New York.
Union Forever, with coal, for Williamsburg.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 21.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.
W. L. Wilgus, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.
Harvey Wright, with railroad iron, for Philadelphia.
Charles French, with grain, for Wilmington.
Jas. McMahon, with grain, for New Brunswick.
C. N. Sabey, with flaxseed, for New Brunswick.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 21.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
C. J. Hill, Carrie Niles, Ni, Hart, Belle McWilliams, John E. Dunham, Catharine Moan, Neponset, all with coal for New York.
L. D. Collins, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 23.—Barge A. G. Goodrich, with coal for Baltimore, will leave in tow to-day. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., May 21—9·35 A. M.—Passed in last night, schr S. P. Hall. Went to sea last night, ship Saranak, three brigs from above, and schr Jane Flanagan. Left this A. M. for Philadelphia, bark Aberdeen. Coming in below, a herm brig. In harbor—Schr Alice B. Gardner, from Porto Rico, waiting orders. Wind W. SW. Thermometer, 80.

3·50 P. M.—Passed in this afternoon, a bark, unknown. Left for Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., schr Alice B. Gardner. No vessel in the harbor.
Wind SE. Thermometer, 82.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 21st inst.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Steamer James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 19th inst.
Bark Don Justo, Dyer, hence, at St. Mary's, Ga., 5th inst.
Brig Haze, Kelley, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Brig Shannon, Sawyer, hence, at Salem 19th inst.
Brig John Aviles, Macomber, sailed from Richmond 19th inst., for Wilmington, Del., via Osborne's.
Schrs E. A. Hooper, Champion, and Gov. Burton, Ludlam, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Hattie A., for a northern port, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, hence, at Richmond 18th inst.
Schrs Reddington, Gregory, and Ocean Bird, Marsh, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 18th instant.
Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Warren 20th inst.
Schr Emily A. Bartle, Smith, at Baltimore 20th inst. for Boston.
Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, hence, at Providence 19th inst.
Schr Pangussett, Waples, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.
Schr Richard Law, York, hence, at Stonington 19th instant.
Schrs Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, and G. B. Murney, Murney, hence, at Newport P. M. 18th inst.
Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes; Stampede, Conary; C. E. Raymond, Higgins; and Nellie Brown, Higgins, hence, at Boston 19th inst.
Schr Searsville, Chase, at Portland 18th inst. from Portsmouth to load for Philadelphia.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Schrs William P. Cox, Nowell, and John Stroup, Crawford, hence, at Lynn 19th inst.
Schr Sarah J. Bright, Shaw; E. H. Atwood, Brown; Willard P. Phillips, Somers; Sallie B. Bateman; Dick Williams, Corson; and Marietta Steelman, Steelman, from Boston for Philadelphia; Joseph P. Cake, Endicott, from Salem for do.; Ruth Shaw, Shaw, from Bath for do., at Holmes' Hole 19th inst. The Ruth Shaw sailed again.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery
Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 frawf

GENUINE OROIDE
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
$12, $15, $20, $25.

We are now selling our Watches at retail for wholesale prices, $12 and upwards, all in hunting cases. Gentlemen's and Ladies' sizes, warranted good timers as the best, costing ten times as much.
CHAINS AND JEWELRY.
Send for circular. Goods sent C. O. D.
Customers can examine before paying, by paying express charge each way.
JAMES CERARD & CO.,
No. 85 NASSAU STREET (UP STAIRS)
3 28 mwf5 NEW YORK.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 608 CHESTNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Street
3 27 Second floor, and late of No. 56 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN accordance with the provisions of the existing acts of Assembly, that a meeting of the commissioners named in an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the MOYAMENSING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, to be located in the city of Philadelphia," approved the 13th day of April, A. D. 1859, and the supplement thereto, approved the 26th day of April, A. D. 1870, will be held at 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of June, 1870, at No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, when the books for subscription to the capital stock will be opened and the other action taken requisite to complete the organization. 5 13 1m

NOTICE.
OFFICE OF CHES AND OHIO CANAL, ANNAPOLIS, May 3, 1870.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held in ANNAPOLIS, on MONDAY, June 6, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BENJAMIN FAWCETT, Secretary to Stockholders.
5 5 t6 6

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years unfurnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 4 27 mwf3

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 PHILADELPHIA

WILLIAM FARSON'S
Improved Patent Sofa Bed
Makes a handsome Sofa and comfortable Bed, with Spring Mattress attached. Those wishing to economize room should call and examine them at the extensive first-class Furniture Warerooms of
FARSON & SON,
No. 228 S. SECOND Street.
Also, WILLIAM FARSON'S PATENT EXTENSION TABLE FASTENING. Every table should have them on. They hold the leaves firmly together when pulled about the room. 3 19smwam

FURNITURE
Selling at Cost,
No. 1019 MARKET Street.
4 18 2m G. R. NORTH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF ALEXANDER BENSON, Deceased.
Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscribers upon the estate of ALEXANDER BENSON, deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent will make known the same to us without delay.
GUSTAVUS S. BENSON,
EDWIN NORTH,
Administrators, No. 6 S. THIRD Street,
Or to their Attorney, GEORGE JUNKIN, Esq., Southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets.
Philadelphia, May 18, 1870. 5 23 m6*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS,
3 28 mwf
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MEDICAL.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE. ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Amemia, Chlorosis, Sympathisms, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths

WONDERFUL! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has never failed. It has saved the lives of thousands. All it needs is a fair trial. No family should be without it, whether at home or at the sea shore. "It's worth its weight in gold." No cure no pay. Prepared only by PETER P. FOX, Apothecary, TWENTY-THIRD and SPRUCE Streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all Druggists. 5 20 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philad

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKFS & SOHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.
3 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc. EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
1 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 25
ALEXANDER CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	293,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
William C. Houston,	

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,
AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,
With full participation in the Profits.
All Policies Non-Forfeitable.
Full Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy.
NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.
The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.
Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.
OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 9 6m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000.	LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 20

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
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John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISNER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,546
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	23,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,257
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,906
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES F. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $300,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keseler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. F. HERRING

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR BINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 1¾. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ, 11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

United States Builders' Mill,
FIFTEENTH Street below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER,
PROPRIETORS. [4 29 3m
Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
4 12 f PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND GENERAL HANCOCK.

A FEW days ago the New York *World* published a garbled extract from a letter from General Sherman to General Hancock, which, with the explanatory comments of the *World* attached, represented the President as bitterly hostile to the last-named officer on account of political differences of opinion, and as disposed to injure him so far as lay in his power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Presuming the version of the *World* to be correct, it was at once insulting to General Hancock and in the highest degree discreditable to Grant. The *World*, of course, made a great deal of capital out of the President's supposed animosity to a distinguished general who happened to hold different political views from himself, and it offered various explanations of a personal nature to show why Grant acted as he did, which were undoubtedly very acceptable to the rank and file of the Democracy.

The entire correspondence between Generals Sherman and Hancock has been published, and, as might have been expected, it puts a very different coloring on the affair, while the explanation of Grant's unwillingness to do Hancock a favor places the latter in anything but a creditable position. In April last General Hancock telegraphed to headquarters that if his rank did not entitle him to a division, and if the changes in the departments, owing to the death of General Thomas, made it practicable, he would prefer the St. Louis station. General Sherman, by the President's direction, wrote to Hancock that his wishes and claims for the succession to the command held by General Thomas had been fairly considered, and also his preference for the Department of Missouri in case of a change of commanders, but that the President had ordered otherwise, and then he continues as follows:—"The President authorizes me to say to you that it belongs to his office to select the commanding generals of divisions and departments, and that the relations you chose to assume towards him, officially and privately, absolve him from regarding your personal preferences." General Hancock, in reply to this, writes a letter which is certainly not marked by that respect for his superior officers that should have characterized such a communication, and which, if the President were inclined to push the matter to the disadvantage of General Hancock, would be more than a reasonable excuse for his so doing.

The difficulty between Grant and Hancock grew entirely out of the offensive and uncalled-for behavior of the latter. When General Hancock was in command in Louisiana, Grant, as General-in-Chief, had occasion to revoke one of his orders. This Hancock chose to consider a personal affront, and when shortly after he was assigned to another command and visited Washington, he went to Grant's headquarters, and instead of calling upon him personally merely registered his name—a proceeding which was at least discourteous, according to army usages. A few days after the two Generals met on the street, and on Grant accosting him in a friendly manner Hancock made no reply, but merely touched his hat as etiquette obliged him to do to his superior officer. Similar discourtesies were repeated on several occasions, and Grant was informed that Hancock boasted of them. In addition to these causes of offense, it is charged that in the correspondence which took place between the two Generals relative to Hancock's removal of certain officials at New Orleans, he used disrespectful and insubordinate language, and his whole conduct was certainly not of a character to inspire Grant with any warm feelings of regard for him, and it clearly justifies the cutting remark in Sherman's letter, which was undoubtedly dictated by the President himself. General Hancock had no right to the position he desired unless the President chose to give it to him, and as the matter was one that the President had a right to either grant or refuse, as he thought fit, the political friends of General Hancock will be able to make very little capital for him out of this incident.

THE "APATHY" IN NEW YORK.

THE unexpectedly and enormously large majority obtained by the Democratic candidates at the late election in New York is attracting the serious attention of the politicians of the country. Making all due allowance for the tremendous frauds perpetrated by the Democratic repeaters in New York city, the victory achieved by the Democratic judicial candidates is so overwhelming that an inquiry into its cause becomes important. The leading Democratic and Republican journals unite in ascribing it chiefly to the apathy prevailing in the Republican ranks, of which no better illustration could be given than the fact that in New York city the Republican vote at the late election was not half as large as the vote polled for Grant in 1868. The excuse offered in behalf of the rural Republicans, that they were too deeply engaged in agricultural operations to attend the polls, could certainly not have been operative in the crowded streets of the metropolis; and the plain English of the whole result appears to be that a very large portion of the former members of the Republican party cared too little about the continuance of its power to take the trouble to cast their ballots in its favor. If a similar disposition continues to prevail in the Empire State, and if it extends to other quarters of the Union, it does not require much sagacity to foretell the speedy downfall of the organization that has for ten years ruled this country; and if this result is to be averted, means must speedily be adopted to prevent apathy like that displayed in New York, which is equivalent to a partisan dry-rot, from spreading to other States. One of the Republican members of Congress from New York displays the narrow and selfish spirit which usually characterizes professional politicians, by declaring that the late result is caused by unfortunate and improper appointments in the Custom House, and that a radical change in the clerks, inspectors, and tidewaiters will insure a restoration of Republican ascendancy in the Empire State. We have no faith in this statement, for the public estimate of the politics of New York has not yet sunk so low as to believe that the action of hundreds of thousands of voters is controlled by the appointments or disappointments in one Wall street den of iniquity. A deeper cause of the disastrous apathy undoubtedly exists, and it must be discovered and removed if Republican ascendancy is to be continued. The Democracy were assisted greatly in their late contest in New York by the selection of nominees who combined with personal fitness what the *World* styles "unexceptionable war records," and by their careful avoidance of the issues upon which the bulk of the members of the opposing parties have been hitherto divided. No offensive opposition to the fifteenth amendment, to the payment of the public debt, or to reconstruction was manifested, and as the past work of the Republican party was thus practically acquiesced in, the people were invoked to give their opinion on the present course of the party and its officials rather than their views of old controversies. The prevailing dissatisfaction with the tardy action of Congress in diminishing the burdens of taxation thus found ample opportunities for expression, and thousands of Republicans were also glad to embrace an opportunity to rebuke the corrupt men whom they have from time to time elevated into power, which did not apparently involve an abandonment of their cherished principles. Of all the parties ever formed in this country none is so prone to act on current and immediate issues and to ignore dead ones as the Republican; and the instant that any considerable number of the members of that organization are thoroughly satisfied that the national interests will be promoted by a change of rulers, they will show as little hesitation in staying away from the polls, or in openly voting the Democratic ticket, as was displayed by hosts of the Republicans of New York at the late election.

The vitality of the old war issues is now nearly extinguished. If the Democrats have sense enough to acquiesce in results which they cannot change, and to hold the Republicans to a strict accountability for what they are doing now, they will once more become formidable, despite the fifteenth amendment. And by way of preparing for this change of tactics, it is vitally important that Congress and all Republican officials should be on their good behavior; that the universal demand for relief from the pressure of odious and unnecessary taxation should be speedily respected; and that the race of corrupt Republican legislators and officials, which has become decidedly too numerous, should be sternly rebuked and condemned by the Republican organization.

THE TROUBLES IN PORTUGAL.

IT is, perhaps, but natural that the perpetual ferment into which Spain has been thrown should affect the petty kingdom of Portugal, and stir up within it the elements of discord. Up to a recent period the reign of the present King, Luis I, has been rather monotonous; but agitation is contagious, and as Portugal is completely isolated from the whole world by the intervening territory of Spain, it is rather surprising that she escaped serious disturbances so long after the expulsion of Isabella II from the Peninsula. King Luis is the second but eldest surviving son of Donna Maria II, Queen of Portugal, and Dom Fernando, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, and was born in October, 1838. He is therefore less than thirty-two years of age, as young in years as in statesmanlike experience. His full name is such a curiosity that it is worth printing entire, being as follows:—Luis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Pierre d'Alcantara Antoine Michel Raphael Gabriel Gonzague Xavier Francoise d'Assize Jean Jules Auguste Volfando de Braganza Bourbon. This full score of cognomens ought to present a lasting response to the oft-repeated query, What's in a name? In his youth he bore the title of Duke of Oporto, and previous to his ascent of the throne attained the rank of captain in the Portuguese navy. On November 11, 1861, he became King of Portugal, succeeding his elder brother, Dom Pedro V, who, with still another brother, was carried off by a fever. On October 6, 1862, he was married to the Princess Pia, youngest daughter of Victor Emanuel, King of Italy, by whom he has had two sons, one, Prince Carlos, born September 28, 1863, and the other, Prince Alphonse, born July 31, 1865. In these brief sentences are summed up the events of his life and reign until the present crisis, and when it is further stated that he has the reputation of being a young man of considerable intelligence and of liberal tendencies, with a disposition to rule his petty kingdom after a constitutional fashion, his record is complete.

But the outbreak of the Spanish revolution and the expulsion of Queen Isabella II made a serious break in the monotony of Dom Luis' reign. Soon after Spain began to look around for a king, the oft-entertained project of an Iberian union was again agitated, and Dom Luis was regarded by a considerable number of Spaniards as a fitting perspon to wield the sceptre of the united kingdoms of Spain and Portugal. Nothing came of the scheme, however, and it was not until the Duke de Saldanha and the Duke de Loule went to war with each other that Dom Luis was afforded a genuine sensation at home. The Duke de Saldanha, who was born as long ago as 1780, has devoted his whole life to the business of intriguing. He began his public career during the Peninsular war, in which struggle he took sides with the French invaders of his native country. The British forces made him a prisoner in 1810, and he emigrated to England in that capacity. Then he drifted across the ocean, and found temporary employment in Brazil under the exiled King, but on the declaration of peace returned to Portugal, and soon rose to the surface again. In 1825 he was at the head of the Portuguese Cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs under King John VI, who had returned from his Brazilian exile a few years before. On the death of the latter, in 1826, Dom Pedro, his eldest son, preferred to remain Emperor of Brazil, and so turned over the throne of Portugal to his daughter Maria, the mother of the present King. Thereupon the younger brother, Dom Miguel, who was acting as regent, usurped the throne, and a long civil war ensued, in which Saldanha figured prominently, being in chief command of the expedition which captured Lisbon and drove Dom Miguel into exile. He then served for a time as Minister of War, but eventually quarrelled with his colleagues in the Cabinet, resigned in 1835, and acted with the opposition until the outbreak of a revolution in 1836, against which he fought in vain, and in consequence of his failure enjoyed living abroad for ten years in succession. Recalled by the Queen in 1846, he was placed at the head of a ministry which, with the aid of foreign Governments, maintained itself against another revolution. But in 1849 Saldanha again succumbed to fate, rising again to power through revolutionary agency in 1851, and maintaining himself until the accession in 1856 of Dom Pedro V. He then resigned his position as commander-in-chief of the army, and again manipulated the opposition for some years.

In December last commenced the agitation which has resulted in Saldanha's again becoming supreme at the great age of ninety. The Duke de Loule, who has been in high favor with the King, has not contrived to maintain the favor of the people of the larger cities, and on December 1st, at a political celebration given in Lisbon, *vivas* to national independence were followed by *vivas* in honor of Saldanha. Soon after, the Duke visited the capital, where he was received with distinction by his friends in the army. He interviewed the King on the subject of a change in the ministry, which he strongly urged, but without avail. This was followed by frequent manifestations of Saldanha's bad feeling towards the existing Government, and the ministry finally ordered him to return to Paris, at which place he held the position of Ambassador. But Saldanha averted this flank movement by resigning; and patiently awaiting his chance, on Friday morning last he placed himself at the head of some troops, over whom he appears to have great influence, and boldly marched upon the royal palace. The King succumbed at once, despite the protests of the Duke of Loule, his Prime Minister; requested the latter to resign; and without making any decent show of opposition to Saldanha's overbearing and revolutionary course, placed the veteran again at the head of the government. The principal cities have given in their adhesion to the new regime, the Cortes has been prorogued, Saldanha is fortifying himself by gathering his friends around him in the new Cabinet, and thus the matter stands. Rumors reach us from Madrid that the *coup d'etat* of Saldanha has its origin in something more than a personal opposition to the late ministry; but time alone will develop the fact—if such a fact exists—that the rising of the Duke is but a forerunner of a strong movement towards an Iberian union.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

MR. WANAMAKER

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

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DELEGATES

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SHERIDAN'S RIDE.
Great Life-size Painting, by the Poet-Artist,
T. BUCHANAN READ,
ON EXHIBITION
at the above BEAUTIFUL GALLERIES for a short time, in conjunction with a collection of Paintings by the same Artist (the property of private citizens), and other choice Works of Art.
MR. J. B. ROBERTS
will give a full description of the incident, and read the Poem at 12 M. and 4 and 9 P. M., daily.
Admission.....25 cents
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 5 21 7t

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.
(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.) [4 15tf4p

THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will preside. Addresses may be expected from Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., of St. Louis; Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Chicago; Rev. B. W. Chidlaw, Superintendent of Missions for Ohio and Indiana, and others.
Colonel D. W. C. Moore will direct the singing of a large choir of young ladies
Tickets, with secured seats, twenty-five cents each, may be had at the Society's House, No. 1122 Chesnut street. 5 19 21 23 24 4t

DON'T FORGET THE ADMIRABLE Lecture of Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT, on the "Natural Wonders and Beauties of the Yo Semite Valley." The Lecture is to be richly illustrated by aid of the Stereopticon under direction of William Y. McAllister, Esq.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved seats, 75 cents. To be had at GOULD'S, No 923 Chesnut street, and at the door of the Academy. 1t

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. BROAD and GREEN Sts. Rev. Dr. STEVKER, Pastor. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. by Rev. FEW SMITH, D.D., of Newark, N. J. At 8 P. M. by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, of Boston. The evening sermon will be before the Young People's Association of the Church. Subject—"An Aimless Life." Strangers welcome.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 2 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 4 60t Treasurer.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held in Room No. 24, PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the consideration of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company to increase its Capital Stock," approved the 29th day of March, 1870.
By order of the Board of Managers.
5 2 t6 9 A. E. DOUGHERTY, Secretary.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 6, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., on account of the dividends to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 23d inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books
The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 14th and reopened on the 23d inst.
5 12 thstu 4t W. L. GILROY, Treasurer.

BOYS AND GIRLS, GO TO THE PILGRIM after school on TUESDAY. Only 10 cents; and over fourteen years old, 25 cents. Teachers will please announce this nominal price to pupils. 5 23 3t

ATWOOD'S GREAT LECTURE, MONDAY EVENING, May 23, at 8 o'clock, before the Young Men's Lyceum, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH Streets.—A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq., will deliver his popular lecture, "The Tower of London and its Victims." Admittance 25 cents. Secured seats without extra charge. 5 21 2t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY will be held at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 25th inst at 8 o'clock. [5 12 12t

GO SEE THE CLOSING OF THE PILGRIM. Extra matinee TUESDAY, 4:30, for Boys and Girls. 5 23 2t

C. SAUNDERS' COLLEGE, W. PHILA.—Lectures, MONDAY EVENINGS. 4 25 1m4p*

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF, 1870,

F. T. WALTON,

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

CLOTHING.

A TEN STRIKE.

TEN! TEN!! TEN!!! TEN!!!!
All the handsomest looking men
Who've been before, are coming again
To look at the TEN DOLLAR SUITS,
For it carries them back to the season when
Prices were down; yet hardly then
Could garments be afforded for men
At the price of these TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
You can't complain that the price is high,
And e'en if you wonder the reason why
We sell so low, you're welcome to buy
A few of the TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
The public are saying OH, DEAR ME,
What a marvel of cheapness! "Come and see!"
A TEN DOLLAR SUIT 's the thing for me.
Hurrah for the TEN DOLLAR SUITS.
THE MEN RUN FOR THEM!
THE BOYS WON'T GO WITHOUT THEM!
THE WOMEN ARE FRANTIC WITH DELIGHT OVER THEM!
And we must each and all have the
TEN DOLLAR SUITS
FROM THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET.

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A full assortment of the most approved styles for

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205 GLASS. 207
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
Importer of
FOREIGN WINDOW GLASS,
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AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS,
Sole Agent for the sale of
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Having been appointed Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of the products of the
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I would draw the attention of purchasers to the very superior quality of Glass made by them. It is whiter and more highly polished than any other glass in the world, and worth twenty per cent. more for building purposes.
For sale, with every other variety of GLASS, Ornamental, Colored, Cut, Embossed, and Plain, by
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211
N. FOURTH Street,
209 ABOVE RACE. [5 19 1mrp] 211

WATER PURIFIERS.

FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No. 220 DOCK Street, and sold by House-furnishing Stores generally. 5 21tf

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

Sea-side Quilts, Sea-side Towellings, Sea-side Shawls, Arabs and Bedouins.

Hotels, Families, and Ladies Supplied. 5 21 6mw3t

OPENING SALE
TO
Commence MONDAY, May 23,
TO
CLOSE OUT ENTIRE STOCK.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

Will offer his Splendid Stock of

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LACES, Etc.,

For Ten Days, at a Great Reduction on Former Prices.

ELEGANT MADE-UP SUITS $10.

LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND SHAWLS, 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN LAST SEASON.

Great Inducements offered to strangers visiting the city. 5 21 6mw3t

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North Western Department,
CHICAGO.
GEO. C. COOK, President.
5 23 mwf1y WM. B. MARLAY, Secretary.

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CHARLES L. HALE,
No. 936 ARCH STREET,
Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains,
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES,
Of the newest colors and designs.
Window Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, and Rosewood and Gilt. Furniture Slips or Covers fitted, cut and made. [5 24 mwf1m5p
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This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.
Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.
WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for June, contains portraits and characters of distinguished persons:—Louis Prang, the Chromo Artist; Seth Green, Fisherman; Von Jaeger, the great Oculist; Auerbach, Composer; Mary Sudro, the Heroine; The Mother of 100,000 Children; London Beggars; Marvels of Memory; Precocious Children; Science and Religion; Christian Union and Christian Courtesy; INSANITY, some of its Causes; Our Government, who are our Legislators? Is it Safe for Women to Appear Alone in Public? Choice of Pursuits; or, What can I do Best? Personal Hygiene; Journalism of the Future, etc. A capital number, 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y. JOHN L. CAPEN, No. 26 North NINTH Street, Philadelphia. 5 21 2t

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES.
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance, and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair.
Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

HILL'S PATENT REVENUE STAMP CANCELLER,
The latest and most perfect improvement, adopted by the United States Government, and warranted superior to all others in market. Patent Indicators for Day, Month, and Year Wheels. Perfectly simple, compact, and durable. The only Stamp with Indicator for Dates. If you want the best, call for this and take no other. Price, complete, $10. Travelling and local agents wanted. 4 26 1mrp
D. M. TOWNSEND,
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SEWING MACHINE,
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A large invoice of Autotypes and Swiss Panoramas just received. 11 10 rp

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American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.
New York. Paris. [31

GAS FIXTURES.

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CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET.
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1115 VINE STREET.
MRS. E. ROWLAND'S
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE
EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 VINE STREET. 5 21 1m

MINTING.

The following article from the New York *Tribune* is worthy of careful perusal by those who take any interest in the mining of the precious metals or in the minting establishments of the country. Those who are most familiar with the subject are free to confess their inability to perceive any necessity for a change in the laws relating to the "Mints, Assay Offices, and Coinage of the United States."

We have refrained from commenting upon the bill having this object in view, and which is now before the Finance Committee of the Senate, for various reasons, principal among which is the conviction that there is no probability of its passage. It is to be hoped that the San Francisco refining monopoly referred to by the *Tribune* is the only job covered by the provisions of the bill.

Senators and Representatives should examine closely and act with great deliberation upon so important and delicate a subject We may have occasion to refer to it again, should any serious effort be made towards making it a law of the land.

In the Legislative Appropriation bill, on the 13th instant, the proposition to allow the refining of bullion by private persons, debated so fiercely by the Pacific coast Senators, was defeated by a large majority. In 1868 Congress passed the following law:—"That the Mint of the United States, and branches, shall continue to refine gold and silver bullion, and no contract to exchange crude or unparted bullion for refined bars shall be made until authorized by law." The attempt to exclude refining from the San Francisco and other Mints has proved a failure. The private persons interested in monopolizing this business still hope to accomplish their ends, through the bill now before the Senate Finance Committee, "revising the laws relative to the Mints, Assay Offices, and Coinage of the United States." This measure comprises 68 sections, some of which greatly modify not only the business of minting as now conducted, but also the administrative department of the Mint establishments. We learn that the United States Assay Office in this city possesses appliances for refining gold and silver bullion to any extent demanded by trade, and that by the use of two valuable improvements, introduced by the present melter and refiner, which combine the sulphuric and nitric acid processes, the operations are performed satisfactorily to depositors and economically to the Government.

Section 47 of the bill proposes, under certain terms and conditions, that "unparted bullion may be exchanged at any of the respective coinage mints for fine bars." This is anxiously desired by interested persons in San Francisco, who have labored for years to secure the necessary legislation. We recommend that the Assay Office mode of refining should be introduced into the Mint at San Francisco, and that the Government continue to enforce the law requiring refining to be done by its own officers, as a proper protection to miners and other owners of bullion on the Pacific coast, who protest against making this business conducive to the establishment of a monopoly. We find also, from section 25, that, with some exceptions, the coinage charge (amounting last year to $125,000) is to be discontinued. This would, of course, increase the amount of bullion seeking the refinery; but in what way, we may inquire, would it benefit the public? Gold, whether coined or uncoined, will obey the inexorable law of trade, and its exportation cannot be prevented by merely changing its form. We can see no reason why the coinage of gold by the Government should not be made to contribute its proper share towards meeting the onerous burdens which the debt of the country imposes upon us.

It is proposed also in the bill to abolish the office of Treasurer and transfer his duties to the Superintendent. This we regard as objectionable. The system of checks which the present law secures should be continued, and the only change needed in New York is to relieve the Assistant Treasurer of the United States from acting *ex officio* as Treasurer, by the appointment of a separate Treasurer for the Assay Office. The substitution of copper-nickel for bronze coins we consider unwise, because entailing a heavy expenditure upon the Mint for their manufacture. The intimation in the report accompanying the bill that the measure meets the approval of all the officers of the Mint, Assay Office, etc., we have reason to know is groundless. The general feeling of these gentlemen is decidedly adverse to the bill, as it was so stated to the Department.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Not Guilty* will be performed for the last time during the present week.

On Monday next Mr. Joseph Jefferson will commence an engagement, and will appear as "Rip Van Winkle." Mr. Jefferson's engagement will conclude the regular season. There will be a brief summer season, however, during which the company from Wallack's Theatre will appear in the drama of *The Lancers*, now being played with such success in New York. This piece will be produced with all the original scenery, and as the company is reputed to be a very fine one, the performance will undoubtedly attract much attention.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Paul Pry* and the drama of *The Irish Emigrant* are announced for this evening.

On Wednesday Mr. John T. Donnelly will have a benefit, when a great bill of attractions will be offered. Mr. Donnelly is one of the most deservedly popular men connected with the theatrical profession. As a business manager and agent he is brought in contact with all sorts of people, and he has succeeded in gaining the warm regards of all who have any dealings with him. The entertainment on Wednesday evening will be a fine affair of itself, and it will offer Mr. Donnelly's numerous friends an opportunity to give him a substantial token of their esteem. We hope, therefore, that a crowded house will be in attendance, and the receipts be as great as are the deserts of the beneficiary.

AT THE CHESNUT a variety of entertaining features will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the last week of the season is announced. A first-rate bill of entertainment will be offered this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Allen & Pettingill's Minstrels will commence a season this evening. This troupe is reputed to be a very fine one, and a superior entertainment may be expected.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Hose Company. This entertainment will close on Wednesday.

THE JEFFERSON GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL will give a grand musical entertainment at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening next. An unusually attractive programme has been arranged, one of the features of which is a new operetta entitled *Laila*. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the purchase of a piano for the school.

CITY ITEMS.

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST *elsewhere. Full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser in all respects, or the garments cheerfully exchanged, or money refunded if preferred. Our stock of* READY-MADE CLOTHING *Of all kinds and sizes is unequalled in Philadelphia for style, make and fit, durability and general excellence.*
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET,

A DIALOGUE IN WALL STREET.—It is a vulgar error to suppose that the *habitues* of Wall street converse about nothing but stocks and gold. Sometimes they talk about their health; and they all seem to have one trouble—*biliousness*. The wear and tear of speculation invariably tell upon the liver.

"How do you think I'm looking?" said a well-known "Bull" to a friend in the Long Room, a few days after the late smash-up: "Do I look panic struck?"

"No, by Jove!" was the reply; "you look in trim to fight for a man's life. Never saw you looking better."

"Let me tell you a secret, my boy," returned the great operator: "I drink no wine, no brandy, no bar-room stimulant of any kind; but I just keep my stamina up with an occasional dose of PLANTATION BITTERS; and if you'll do me the favor to try it for that bile on the stomach you're always complaining of, I'll furnish the margin for your next spec. if it doesn't cure you."

The gentleman referred to (the initial of whose Christian name is not very far from the end of the alphabet) has unbounded confidence in the restorative; and his bright eye, firm nerves, and wonderful powers of endurance prove that it is well-founded.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, GOODYEAR'S manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

THE SUDDEN CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

HYPERION HAIR CURLERS.—An article that every lady should have is the Patent Hyperion Hair Curler, manufactured by Messrs. McMillan & Co., No. 63 North Front street, and for sale at dry goods, trimmings, and notions stores generally. It is easily operated, neat in appearance, and will not injure the hair, as in using it no heat is required, and there is no metallic substance used to rust or break the hair. It is the most complete hair curler ever invented, and it must become an indispensable requisite in every lady's toilet.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

INDIA SEER SUCKER, SEER SUCKER, FOR SUMMER SUITS. All Styles at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.
In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.
PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

A NEW ONE AND TWO DOLLAR STORE!—Just opened at No. 1100 Chesnut street, corner of Eleventh, where may be found a large assortment of goods fresh from Europe, at great bargains.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 819 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

BUY your Furniture at The Great American, No. 1202 and 1204 Market street. Cheapest in the city.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—

ALL GOOD PEOPLE

UNITED

ON THIS POINT—THAT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

GREAT OAK HALL

IS

THE BEST PLACE

IN PHILADELPHIA

FOR BUYING

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

AT

LOW PRICES.

Strangers in the city particularly invited to visit (whether desiring to purchase or not) the

LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

DIED.

ALLDERDICE.—On the 19th instant, JAMES ALLDERDICE, in the 44th year of his age.
His relatives and male friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 302 S. Tenth street, on Monday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

COLLADAY.—On the 22d instant, WILLIAM COLLADAY, in the 78th year of his age.
The relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 1335 Race street.

HAZARD.—At Germantown, on Sunday morning, Samuel Hazard, 86 years of age.
His male friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Woodbine avenue (Church lane station), on Wednesday morning at 11½ o'clock, without further notice.

SHERRERD.—On the 19th instant, SUSAN W., wife of Henry D. Sherrerd, in the 50th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 1936 Spruce street. Interment at Woodlands.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf **GEO. W. NIEMANN.**

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers

Upholstery Goods,

Car Trimmings,

Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding

ETC. ETC. 3 18 3mdp

Wholesale and Retail.

MACHINERY.

GRINDSTONE HACKERS FOR TRUING stones save the stone. No dust! No delay! Iron boxes for stones. GEORGE C. HOWARD, 5 9 mfs No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

FURNITURE.

YOU!

WILL NOT FIND THE

Bottom of Prices

IN

FURNITURE

AND THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

STYLES

UNTIL YOU HAVE VISITED

THE

GREAT FURNITURE Emporium

OF

RICHMOND & CO.,

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

(East Side),

5 17 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE

ON THE PREMISES.

THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT.

MANSION, GARDENER'S HOUSE, STABLE, AND COACH HOUSE,

KNOWN AS "MALVERN," 8¾ ACRES,

BUSTLETON, TWENTY-THIRD WARD,

Five minutes walk from the Depot of Holmesburg and Bustleton Railroad, 10 miles from the city.

RESIDENCE OF J. T. WAY, ESQ.

On SATURDAY, May 28, 1870,

At 4 o'clock P. M.,

Will be sold at Public Sale on the Premises,

All that elegant country seat known as "Malvern," formerly the country residence of John Farnum, Esq., Bustleton, Twenty-third ward. The improvements are a large stone mansion, with all the modern conveniences, gardener's house, stable, coach-house, and ice-house; large grapery under glass, yielding an average of 1000 pounds annually of foreign grapes, white and black of the best varieties, Hamburg, Muscat, etc. The grounds are laid in English style, shaded with fine old trees, large and beautiful evergreens, and ornamented with hedges, flower beds, and shrubbery. Nature and art combined have rendered it a spot of rare beauty. Large vegetable garden, asparagus bed, an abundance of fruit of all descriptions, large and small, and excellent water. Convenient to stores, schools, and churches. The grounds of the Episcopal Church adjoin the property. The situation is high and healthy, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. Immediate possession. Terms, half cash. Persons desiring to view the property will take the 1 o'clock train from Kensington Depot for Bustleton. A person will be in attendance daily to show the premises.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 9trp Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SON'S SALE.—On Tuesday, May 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, modern 3-story Brick Residence, No. 822 N. Eleventh street. Also, two 3-story Dwellings in rear, on Inquirer street. See descriptive catalogues. 5 21 2t*

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Premises No. 145 PRICE Street, Germantown. House in good order. Pleasant neighborhood and within five minutes walk of the depot. Apply to J. E. CARPENTER, 5 23 6t* No. 242 S. THIRD Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

THE BUILDING NO. 507 NORTH STREET.

Central, convenient, and well arranged for agency or light manufacturing busines.

RENT LOW. [1t*

Apply at No. 44 NORTH FIFTH Street, second floor.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE; central location; modern conveniences.

Address "W. H. C.," Box 1669 Philadelphia Post Office. 5 2 tf rp

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

STORE TO LET.—ON THE FIRST OF July the Store Property, No. 37 S. SECOND Street, 20 feet by 100. The upper rooms, 26 by 50, could be altered to allow a private entrance from Second street, and by subletting would materially reduce the rent. Address J. B. OKIE, 5 4tf COMMERCIAL ROOMS, Philada.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURnished all house, Sixteenth street, below Spruce, at a modera cent. 5 21 3t* S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 WALNUT Street.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

FRED. SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

3 8 frp PHILADELPHIA.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, 20 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

CIGARS.

SMOKE CUMPERT'S

"Three Brothers" Cigars,

MANUFACTURED AT

No. 1341 CHESNUT Street,

4 1 fmwflmrp Next to U. S. Mint.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 12 rp

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY! DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mthf

DRY GOODS.

AT "PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

CAN BE HAD

GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, $1.
GENUINE JOUVIN KID GLOVES, $1.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, BLACK, $1.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, VERY LIGHT, $1.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES, MEDIUM, $1.
BEST $1 GLOVES IN AMERICA.

CORSETS. CORSETS.

WERLEY CORSETS AT $1·25. USUAL PRICE, $2·25.
SUPERIOR FRENCH CORSETS, $1·75.
1000 LACE TIDIES, from 50 cents to $2·25.
100 dozen WIDE HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 18¾c.
100 dozen WIDE HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 25c.
125 dozen WIDE HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., 31¼c.
500 dozen GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HDKFS., $4 50 per dozen. Cost to import, $7·50.

CANTON MATTINGS.

CANTON MATTINGS.

4-4 WHITE MATTINGS.
4-4 RED CHECK MATTINGS.
5-4 WHITE MATTINGS.
5-4 RED CHECK MATTINGS.
The above Goods CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. Having made arrangements with New York Houses for receiving Mattings through the whole season at the same prices they bring at the large auction sales, less the auctioneers' commissions, we are enabled to COMPETE WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE IN PRICES. WE SELL NONE BUT STANDARD MAKES. CONSUMERS WILL SAVE 25 PER CENT. BY LOOKING AT OUR MATTINGS FIRST.
50 PIECES PURE MOHAIR BLACK ALPACAS AT 75c.; COST 90c. TO IMPORT.
1 CASE BALMORAL BLACK CRAPES AT 62½c.
230 GREY FRINGED GRENADINE SHAWLS, $3.75.
THE ABOVE GOODS HAVE ALL COLORED BORDERS, AND ARE WORTH DOUBLE THE PRICE.
75 PIECES CASSIMERES, ALL WOOL, 62c.
250 PIECES CASSIMERES, ALL WOOL, 75c.
BLACK CASSIMERES AT $1·25 TO $2.
BLACK, WHITE, BLUE, AND SCARLET 6-4 CLOTHS, FROM $2·25 UPWARDS.
WHITE VELVET CORDS, $1·10.
WHITE VELVET CORDS, $1·25.
LADIES' DRESS LINENS, NEW SHADES.
BOYS' LINEN WEAR.
NONPARREIL SUITS, ALL READY TO PUT ON, FOR CHILDREN, $1·75 TO $8.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $1·75.
SQUARE FRONT SPIRAL SKIRT, TO BE HAD NOWHERE ELSE. A NEW PATENT AT

"PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,"

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

P. S.—SWINGING NET SIGN FOR SALE, COST $300. PRICE $50. CAN BE ALTERED FOR ANY OTHER PLACE.
100 WALNUT FRAMES, WITH PICTURE OF BUILDING, WITH GLASSES, 60 CENTS EACH, COST $1·50 FOR FRAMES AND GLASSES. 1t

F. M. CALDWELL,

No. 51 N. EIGHTH Street.

Black Silks, 87c., $1, $1·37 $1·50, $1·62, $1·75, $1·87, $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3.
Black Satin (cut bias), $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2·50.
Black Alpaca and Pure Mohair, 25c. up to $1.
Black All-wool Delaine, 7-4, 62c., 75c., 87c.
Black Tamise, $1, $1·12½.
Black Grenadine, All-wool and Silk and Wool, 37c., 50c., 62c., 75c., $1.
Black Grenadine, 2 yards wide, $2·75, $3, $3·50.
Black English Barege, 25c., 28c., 31c.
Colored Silks, Blue, Brown, and Green, $1·25.
Do. do. Blue, Brown, Pink, White, etc., $1·75.
Plaid Silks, $1·37, $1·50.
Japanese Silks, $1, $1·12½.
Do. do. Dress Patterns, $12, $13, $14, $15.
Silk Poplinette, $1; Striped, Plaid, and Plain.
Silk Poplinette, Figured, $1·25.
Silk and Wool Barege, $1, $1·12.
Silk and Wool Rolled Poplins, 75c.
Figured English Grenadine, 20, 25c.
Do. French Grenadine, 45, 50, 62c.
Colored Linen for Dresses.
Buff and Chocolate Color Linen, 25, 31, 37½c.
Pink and Buff French Lawn, 25, 31c.
French Chintz, Pink, Buff, and Blue.
French Lisle Ginghams, 25c.
Mottled Mohair and Poplins, 25, 31, 37c.
Mottled Poplin, 6-4 wide, 37, 50, 62, 75c.
Striped Mohair, 25c., wide goods.
Japanese Poplin, 25, 31c.
Shirting Linens, very cheap.
Wash Damask Table Linen, 37, 44, 50, 62c.
Linen Towels, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31, 37c.
Birdeye Linen, 25 up to 75c.
Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 15, 20, 25, 31c.
Gents' Hemstitched and Corded Hdkfs., 25, 31c.
Ladies' Hemstitched and Corded Hdkfs., 25, 31c.
Plaid Nainsooks and Swiss Muslin.
Plain Nainsooks, Cambric, Swiss Muslin.
French Muslin, French Jaconet.
Puffed Muslin, 62c.
Tucked Muslin, extra cheap, 28, 31, 37, 40c.
Figured Pique, 25, 31, 37, 50c.
Corded Pique, 37, 50, 62c.
French Corded Pique, 62c. 5 23 mw2t

H. STEEL & SON

OPENED THIS MORNING,

From a Peremptory Auction Sale,

TWENTY PIECES

Black Gros Grain Silks,

At $1·75, $2, $2·25, and $2·50.

These are the cheapest Silks we have offered this season.

STRIPED IRON BAREGES at 25 cents.
FIGURED IRON BAREGES at 25 cents.
STRIPED GRENADINES at 12½ cents.
CHENE GRENADINES at 6¼ cents.
LESS THAN THE GOLD COST.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street 1t PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

Silks, Poplins, Grenadines, Hernanies,

And every variety of

Seasonable Dress Goods

AT PRICES WHICH WILL

Defy Competition.

ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN. No. 12 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO'S

STOCK OF

SPRING DRESS GOODS

MUST BE SOLD OUT

BY THE

FIRST OF JUNE,

Including their immense stock from the Wholesale Department, which have all

BEEN MARKED DOWN

TO EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES

FOR THIS SPECIAL SALE

which commenced

On MONDAY, MAY 9,

And contains the most attractive BARGAINS in all the new styles and fabrics imported this season for their particular trade, and suitable for every variety of costume, and will be sold at prices ranging from

20 Cents Per Yard and Upwards.

GRAND OPENING OF SUITS

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

Will commence the sale of their large and Magnificent Stock of

SUITS OF ALL STYLES AND MATERIALS

AT

Very Great Reduction in Prices.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET,

5 18 wfm3t ABOVE BROAD.

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST AND BEST

BOYS' CLOTHING STORE IN THE UNION.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VERY FINE

READY-MADE CLOTHING FOR BOYS,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD AS CHEAP AS THE SAME STYLE AND QUALITY CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, ETC., FOR GENTLEMEN'S ORDER WORK.

F. A. HOYT & BROTHER,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

4 25 6t PHILADELPHIA.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The June number of *Lippincott's Magazine* has the following table of contents:—"Thomas Tyler's Tombstone," a tale, by Mrs. Mary S. Walker; "Paraguay and the Lopez Family," by H. Hargrave; "Higher and Nearer," a poem; "The Virginia Tourist," part ii, by Edward A. Pollard; "My Lovers," by Mrs. Sarah E. Henshaw; "The Lizard Bracelet," a tale, by Mrs. Lucy Hamilton Hooper; "The Revolution at the South;" "Guesses and Queries," part ii, by N. S. Dodge; "Sir Harry Hotspur," a novel, part ii, by Anthony Trollope; "Glimpses of San Francisco," by Miss Annie Morris; "The Coming Man," by Craig Biddle; "Our Judiciary;" "One in a Hundred," a tale, by Edgar Fawcett; "A Feudal Picture," a poem, by Paul H. Hayne; "Bookmakers as Book Lovers," by Edward Howland; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From the paper on "Paraguay and the Lopez Family," written before the death of Lopez, we make this quotation:—

In 1814, by means of machinations and intrigues, Dr. Francia was elected First Consul of Paraguay for one year, at the end of which term he executed a *coup d'etat* worthy of some rulers of the present day, which procured his election by a Congress of his own appointment as Supreme Dictator for three years, and finally for life.

By his persecutions of his real or pretended enemies he either murdered or imprisoned most of the principal inhabitants, and by his system of interdicting commerce and isolating the State he ruined the country; so that, whilst during the Spanish rule the revenue derived from imports, exports, etc., amounted to three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, being more than sufficient to meet the requirements of the Government, it fell during his reign almost to zero; and, as his expenses were over five hundred and eighty thousand dollars per annum, he was obliged to raise this sum by fines, confiscation, and oppressive taxation, which the impoverished people were in no condition to pay.

Never in the history of mankind has a despotism more complete and irresponsible existed: it rivalled, if it did not surpass, that of the King of Dahomey. The prisons were crowded to suffocation, and the executioner was weary of his task, whilst the system of espionage was so all-pervading that the dearest friends and nearest relatives feared each other, and no man knew that his own brother would not denounce him.

Amongst the victims of Francia was his own brother; and at his death, which took place in 1840, between seven and eight hundred prisoners were found in the dungeons of Asuncion alone, many of whom had been incarcerated for more than twenty years, without having ever been informed of the cause of their arrest.

Carlos Antonio Lopez, a nephew of Francia, after having successfully struggled with his political opponents, placed himself at the head of the soldiery, and by their aid was nominated Consul in 1841, with a colleague; but in 1844, by a *coup d'etat*, he disembarrassed himself of his associate, and reigned as *Supremo* till the day of his death.

The domestic government of Lopez I is described as being as strong as that of Francia, though he is represented as being more liberal to foreigners; but this assertion must be taken for what it is worth, as, in spite of a great parade of proclamations and treaties declaring Paraguay open to the world, Neembucu, a little town twenty leagues above Corrientes, was in 1852, eleven years after his election, the only place where foreigners were permitted to resort; and Colonel Graham, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, on an official mission to Paraguay, was himself detained there twenty days before obtaining permission to proceed to Asuncion. And as recently as 1855, Captain T. J. Page, sent out in the United States steamer Waterwitch to survey the La Plata and its tributaries, whilst peacefully prosecuting his voyage up the Parana, was fired into from Fort Itaparu, having one man killed; and it was not till 1859, when a United States fleet of twenty-one vessels arrived in the river Plata, that he was enabled to continue his surveys.

Lopez gave to Paragnay a constitution providing for the election of a senate, which met at irregular intervals, and only to ratify the decrees of the Dictator, who held both the executive and legislative powers in his own hands; and also provided for the appointment of a successor by a sealed will, to be opened after his death.

Such were the traditions and such was the Government of Paraguay, when, on the 10th of September, 1862, his son, Francisco Solano Lopez, in accordance with his father's will, assumed, without opposition, the dictatorial power, thus forming the second link in that curious anomaly, an hereditary* presidency of a republic.

The title of President is still retained for form's sake, but Lopez is in reality an autocrat, possessing unlimited power over the lives and property of his subjects, without appeal to any court of law. Senor Sarmiento, the President of the Argentine Republic, so well known both in this country and in Europe as an ardent patriot, a profound statesman, the most indefatigable promoter of education, and finally as a man possessing truly enlightened and American views of republicanism, describes Paraguay as a "plantation, with a million of Indians instead of negroes, who consider themselves the property of the Lopez family;" and he adds:—"The triumph of Lopez means the extension to Uruguay and the Argentine Republic of the Guarani Indian despotism, under a master who is dictator, pope, supreme judge, and lord of life and property—imposing upon all those countries that obedience unparalleled in the history of the human race."

From *Guesses and Queries* we take the following:—

If good living contributes to long life, as beyond all doubt it does, have we not in the converse of the proposition a key unlocking the secret of the low average of human life in the United States? We are below Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, Austria, and Italy in the average age of our people. Is it not because we live upon worse food, violate more laws of hygiene, and suffer intenser penalties than they? God sends us meat, and the devil sends us cooks. Out of our large cities, what hotel-keeper ever prepares himself by education or training for his business? Throughout our farm-houses, who knows the secret of good bread or light pastry, of a perfectly-boiled potato, or of a joint of meat done to a turn? Though the art of cooking is really the oldest art with which man has made himself familiar, and though gastronomy has formed in all ages of the world a subject of experiment, it is really a serious question whether we in the United States conduct the mysteries of the kitchen in a thoroughly creditable manner. Does not the general health suffer? Are not the doors of our physicians besieged by armies of dyspeptics? Is not the domestic hearth, that sacred shrine of home joys, eclipsed by the restaurant, owing to the neglect of the arts which subserve the pleasure of the palate? Does anybody in America know how to cook a potato? I mean so that it shall be a potato after it is cooked—not mashed into a soup—not broken to shreds outside and hard as a stone within—not boiled or steamed into a nondescript lump; but a potato, with a potato's flavor, a potato's substance, pleasant to see and appetizing to eat? When a cook was lately wanted for a London club a number of candidates were appointed to a trial of skill in boiling a potato. Any person who in the course of his life has ever eaten a properly-cooked potato would like to know the artist who bore away the palm.

Take, for example, the men who dine at eating houses in New York and in Paris—say artisans, clerks, and handicraftsmen in good employ. One of the former, between 1 and 2 o'clock, walks into a restaurant, calls for a plate of meat and vegetables, a slice of bread, a glass of water or ale, and finishes with a modicum of pudding or pie, for all of which he pays fifty cents. The latter resorts to the restaurateur's at the same hour. Out of ten kinds of soup named on the *carte* he selects one, exquisite to the taste and provocative to the appetite; then from the list of twenty dishes of fish and meat he also selects one, and perhaps another; then from the *entremets*, then the game, then pastry or cheese, and bread *ad libitum;* to all which is added a half bottle of light wine; and he has to disburse less than the former, for he pays but twenty-five *sous*. Will not the French workman enjoy his dinner more, work with better will, and live longer?

Comparing the eating habits of dwellers in the rural districts in both countries, the difference is still greater. Through ignorance we waste full half our animal food. Fuel to us is cheap—to him dear. Our wages are twice as great as his. Our kitchen utensils, home conveniences, crockery, cutlery, and napery are far beyond his highest expectations. And yet from his *pot-au-feu*, rarely boiling, but simmering all day, into which he has cast whatever his funds will furnish or his patch of ground supply, he ladles from time to time a bowl of pottage, at the taste of which the most accomplished gastronome who dines daily at Delmonico's would lift his brows with rapture. Our farmers and laborers, far better-to-do, produce nothing of the kind, nor will they until they stop "eating to live," and adopt the nobler rule "of living," in part at least, "to eat."

*It is stated that Lopez has already made a will in favor of his illegitimate son by his mistress, well known in South America under the name of Madam Lynch. She was present at the battles of Las Lomas Valentinas, and received three wounds, whilst her son, aged fourteen, had four horses killed under him.

"HARPER'S."

From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received the June number of *Harper's Magazine*, which has the following list of articles:—"Jottings and Journeyings in Spain," Junius Henri Browne, with thirteen illustrations; "The Mysteries of a Thunder Shower," Jacob Abbott, with nineteen illustrations, "Two Moods," Mary N. Prescott; "Frederick the Great," VII.—The Campaign of Mollwitz, with seven illustrations; "Vanity of Vanities," Christina G. Rosetti; "The Rob Roy on the Jordan," A. H. Guernsey, with fourteen illustrations; "The Hot Current of the Atlantic: A New Theory of its Fountain and Flood," Professor T. B. Maury, with five illustrations; "Transmutation," D. R. Castleton; "The Running Turf in America" (first paper), Hamilton Busbey; "Wampunsung Gap," Mrs. Frank McCarthy; "Wine in America and American Wine," William J. Flagg; "Farewell to May," Annie D. Green; "A Story of Six Weeks," Annie Thomas; "Border Reminiscences," General R. B. Marcy; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.; "The Gaming Table," William A. Seaver; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

From Mr. Browne's "Jottings and Journeyings in Spain" we take the following about Spanish etiquette:—

As respects manners, the Spaniards deem themselves the politest people on the planet, of which they think Spain much the best and by far the most important part. If manners do not make the man on the Peninsula, they go far towards insuring his comfort or its opposite. The natives are certainly managed by manners. Any departure from civility, however small, is always resented, and strict observation of it attended with remunerative results. One of their proverbs, "Politeness gets what money can't purchase," experience has often taught me the truth of. The Spaniards, naturally courteous, expect courtesy from others, and appreciate it to the fullest. When you travel, never light a cigar or cigarette without offering one to those in the same carriage. They won't take it unless urged; but it is the custom of the country; it shows you are a man of the world and of good breeding. A Spaniard always refuses once—that is etiquette—and you must do likewise; but when he is invited a second time he accepts. At a cafe, or restaurant, if you order coffee, chocolate, or wine, breakfast or dinner, and there are persons at the same table, invite them to join you. It will cost you nothing, for they won't do it; but the invitation will advance you in their estimation.

Lifting the hat when entering the presence of others is more imperative in Spain than in France or Italy. Not to do so in a diligencia, railway coach, or a room, is thought a violation of good manners, if not a positive offense. I have seen sensitive Castilians look angry, even fierce, and twirl their moustache with offended dignity, when foreigners neglected to raise their ha's. But when the careless persons remembered, and complied with the demand of etiquette, the sallow faces relaxed, and a gleam of good humor darted out of the jet-black eyes. Hat-lifting and cigar-giving are passports to good treatment everywhere. Many strangers have made fast friends by such simple means. Should I be sent to Madrid on a diplomatic mission, I should engage a servant specially to elevate my sombrero, and a tobacconist to supply me constantly with the best of Havanas. By liberal use of both, I think I could manage the ministers as well as the Cortes.

The inhabitants of the different provinces, though they know and care little about each other, all consider themselves Spaniards, and as such are jealous of their dignity and reputation. They are very nice as to their personal honor (*pundonor*), and regard themselves as gentlemen, whatever their station in life, and the peer of any foreigner, be his position or rank what it may. They often appear cold and reserved; but they are easily won, and once conciliated are extremely obliging. Etiquette is very rigid with them, and never departed from in public. When you visit any one formally the proper costume is black, as it is with us. If the person you have called on be out, you write on the corner of your card E. P. (*en persona*) and leave it with the servant. First visits demand marked courtesy, which means nothing unless it is repeated at the second visit. If you are wecome you will be conducted to the best room, placed on the right hand of the sofa, and your hat treated with as much consideration as yourself, your host seizing it ardently and placing it on a vacant chair. As you take leave of a lady you say, "I hurl myself at your feet, Madam" (*A los pies de usted, Senora*); and she responds, with an eloquent casting down of the eyelids and a graceful sweep of her fan, "I kiss your hand, Sir" (*Beso a usted la mano, Senor*), for the reason, perhaps, that neither you nor she intend to do anything of the kind. Then she looks tender, and uses the phrase, "May you depart with God, and continue well" (*Vago usted con Dios que usted lo pase bien*)! Whereupon you assume a theologically gallant air—to be acquired only in Spain—and reply, "May you remain with God" (*Quede usted con Dios*)!

The name of the Deity occupies a very prominent place in Peninsular phraseology, and is employed under a variety of circumstances. Your dearest friend intrusts you to the Divine keeping as he folds you in his embrace; and the robber does the same when he points his blunderbuss at your head, and gently requests you to stand and deliver.

Men are treated very differently from women by Spanish ladies. These seldom rise on receiving the former, or offer their hand, or accept the arm of their escort; but they kiss the latter at coming and going. The striking contrast is thought to arise from inherent feminine coquettishness, the dark-eyed Castilians desiring to show men what delights they are debarred from by reason of their sex. One of the reasons assigned by the women for not giving their hand to their masculine friends is, that the doing so disarranges their mantilla; and another, that it is likely to be mistaken for a matrimonial intention. The Spanish men, who are always saying ill-natured and cynical things about the other sex, declare the mantilla is a much more serious matter than marriage; that an ill-fitting garment is more difficult to manage than a poor husband.

Unless a Spaniard presses you again and again to repeat your visit, and assures you his house is yours, and it and all it contains at your disposal, you can conclude you are not welcome, that you have not created a favorable impression. Birthdays are made much of, and when they occur formal visits are expected. New Year's is devoted to calls, as on this side of the sea, and presents, remarkable for their fitness rather than value, are often made to those on whom you call.

Mr. William J. Flagg, under the title of "Wine in America and American Wine," discourses as follows about grape culture in America:—

The discoverers of the continent, wherever they touched the coast, or however far they explored the interior, found the grape growing. Gigantic vines clambered over cliffs of granite and ledges of limestone, bore down with their weight great trees of the primitive forest, festooned with beauty the borders of rivers and creeks, and, before European herds came to browse them away, ramped down to the very shores of the sea. A cargo of voyagers approaching the coast of North Carolina, while as yet more than a hundred miles off, were met, as they told, with a perfume of welcome so sweet and strong it enveloped and pervaded their ship as if she were sailing among gardens. It was the breath of vine-blossoms, borne on western breezes from that land of the grape. As long as the forest itself had stood it had been the home of the vine, whose generations produced and reproduced themselves within its shelter, waiting for a man to come. Three families there were, known to botany as *Vitis labrusca, Vitis æstavilis*, and *Vitis vulpina*, otherwise named after the fox, the frost, and the bull. They were mostly hard, thick-skinned, and sour, for their energies were expended in reproduction, to the end that their species might be preserved through the many dangers that beset their wild condition. Yet from time to time they would fling off luscious varieties; seedlings of chance, though fulfilling design; fit for the use of man; yet needing the fostering of his hand, because fine and delicate, and perishing without it.

And thus those wild originals of the vine will continue to do while the forest stands; for the rude changes of our climate destroy the tender plants brought from Europe, and a hardy stock is needed that is native to the soil. Seedlings of chance and foundlings of the woods are our Herbemont, Lenoir, and Norton's Virginia, members of the frost family; the Catawba, Concord, and Delaware, with many more, members of the fox family; and the Scuppernong and others, of the bull. These we know and have, and others we look and hope for. How many as good or better than they have perished in their bleak nursery for want of adoption none can guess.

But we have vines enough, and they are good enough to grow wine to satisfy the hemisphere, even though another variety should never be discovered. All needed is, that we know how to place and how to cultivate and preserve them; and richly furnished as is the board of our national feast, the drink that shall fill its now empty crystals will be worthy of it. The same conditions which produce good apples and peaches can produce good grapes. Diversity of soil and climate will give diversity of product; warm sunbeams, clear skies, and a dry atmosphere will insure sweetness and flavor in the fruit, and richness, body, and bouquet in the wine. In most of our varieties there is an excess of flavor to be tempered down by cultivation. Many of them are superabundant in sugar, while others yield a juice whose color is so deep that it too might be deemed excessive, if it were possible for wine to be too red. And if the musky flavor of the foxes is by many disliked, be it known that the important family of frost grapes, *Vitis estavilis*, have none of it whatever, but only such delicate bouquet and savor as the most fastidious European taste may accept. With such materials we must be poor cultivators indeed if we fail soon to produce something better than what Europeans now send for our drinking, and in time something equal to what they keep for their own.

Though few or none of our grape-growers have yet planted in soils poor enough for growing fine wines, and though for various reasons the culture remains still in its infancy, there have already been some good results obtained. The ill-used and much-abused Catawba, whatever may be thought of it as a still wine, has, by virtue of its excess of tartaric acid, such an affinity, so to speak, for sugar, that if, while yet in the greenness of its first year, it is properly compounded with sugar and ice, a summer drink is made of unequalled excellence. A cobbler of new wine, grown in the valley of the Ohio, or Missouri, where the Catawba ripens almost to blackness, drunk when the dog-star rages, lingers in memory for life. The exile from his native land, whom summer heats overtake, will long for it even on the Rhine or Garonne, whose borders supply no drink to match it; nor can the sherbets of the Orient or cliquot frappe make him forget the cobbler that repaired his soul in the Western bar-room. For the same reason (its happy mode of combining with sugar) sparkling Catawba, properly made and from choice selections of raw material, is fully equal to the average quality of the Champagne we import. The Scuppernong, too, put up in sparkling form, though in respect to acidity quite opposite to the other, can make as good a drink, to say the least, as Moselle. Delaware and Herbemont, the one for the South and the other for the North, have already proved themselves capable of great things, though every one may not yet know it. Finally, the Norten's Virginia seedling, even when grown on strong corn land, gives an abundant yield of wine that is pure to the taste, vinous, full-bodied, red as blood, yet clear as rock-water, which none would require to be taught how to love. Let this only be produced in sufficient quantity, and it will be at once accepted as a substitute for all ordinary sorts of claret; while for such as shall be grown on fine soils an altogether higher destiny awaits; all of which is written by one who is fully aware that American wines have been immeasurably overpraised.

—The June number of *Godey's Lady's Book* is illustrated with a steel engraving entitled "Waiting at the Ferry," and numerous fashion plates. Its literary articles are up to the usual standard of excellence.

—*The Lady's Friend* for June is finely illustrated with numerous engravings and fashion plates, and it presents an interesting series of stories and sketches.

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WOMAN AND LAUGHTER.

Alexander Dumas, the younger, declares that women do not like comedy. It seems that women hate to laugh. "No woman wishes to laugh in public. A laugh depoetises her and contorts her visage. There is a frankness in a hearty laugh which jars with her diplomatic genius. A woman throws away her best arm when she laughs. The tear is what she triumphs in. A humid eye is always interesting, whereas an open month never is. It is simply an abomination. People who think that a pretty girl is never so pretty as when eyes and lips laugh together are thus corrected. The expression of mirth does not reveal pearly teeth—it "contorts visage." Shakespeare, who loved to depict lively girls and gives a succession of smiles to Rosalind, Viola, Celia, Beatrice, was clearly wrong; Mariana is the true model. The true wooer is he who howls, the true wooed she who weeps—not occasionally but everlastingly. "A humid eye is always interesting." Is this the wild idealism of a young man who regards women as the denizens of another sphere? No, it is the deliberate dictum of a middle-aged man, who should have found out by this time that the other sex are not all ethereal, not all sentiment, but have certain practical duties in life with which a perpetually humid eye would be apt to interfere. Tears over the breakfast table would seem depressing to the English mind. An hysterical fit when the dressmaker sends in her bill, or when the green grocer calls for orders, would be apt to discompose the Briton. But the Frenchman loves it. "The tear is what she triumphs in."

"'For twenty actresses,' adds Dumas, 'who can draw tears, there is hardly one who can excite to laughter. The laughter of an actress is seldom communicable, because it is a surface thing. It is at war with the female organization. A comical woman does not really belong to her sex, and other women dislike her. Nevertheless, glory to the laughter-loving female who is not so much a bearded man *incognito* as an excellent companionable *garcon*.' We take it that the reason an actress' laugh is rarely communicable is that an actress seldom laughs naturally. You seldom hear an irrepressible laugh on the stage; it is generally a forced, hollow, noisy cacchination. If actresses wept as unnaturally their tears would be equally unsympathetic. As a rule the best actresses manage sorrow better than mirth, and thus convey the tender emotions more readily to the audience."

WHO WORE THE FIRST RING?

Conclusive evidence is not obtainable, remarks a recent writer, when rings were first used. But one fact is plain,—they are of great antiquity, were always used as tokens of trust, insignia of command, pledges of faith and alliance, and, equally strange, as marks of servitude. The religious system of Zoroaster is exceedingly ancient; and in some of the old sculptures of that sect images hold a ring, indicative of omnipotence and power. And to this day the Persians, Hindoos, and all Eastern nations attach great significance to the ring. The Egyptians were particularly fond of this ornament. There are specimens in the Museum of the Louvre. Some date as far back as the reign of Moeris. At the British Museum there is an exceedingly fine specimen. This is a ring of the finest gold, of the Ptolemaic or Roman period, with figures of Serapis, Isis, and Horus. The same collection has also others of a similar metal, set with the scarabæus or sacred beetle. Others have the names of Thothmes III and Rameses III. The most ancient ring in existence is that formerly worn by Cheops, the builder of the great pyramid, found in a tomb in the vicinity of that monument, of the finest gold, with hieroglyphics. Sundry passages of Holy Writ prove the antiquity of rings. When Pharaoh confided the charge of all Egypt to Joseph, he took the ring from his finger and committed it to him, as a symbol of command. Ahasuerus did in like manner to his favorite Haman, and subsequently to Mordecai. The impression of the monarch's ring had the force of a command. "Write ye also for the Jews, as it liketh you, in the king's name, and seal it with the king's ring: for the writing which is written in the king's name, and sealed with the king's ring, may no man reverse." Rings among the God-favored people, when used as seals, were called "tabaoth," the name of a root, signifying to imprint and also to seal. They were commonly worn on the little finger of the right hand.

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FORREST BUILDINGS,
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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
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J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
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We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

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WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
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No. 29 North WATER Street and
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ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK
are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.
INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP "ACHILLES"
WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS (DIRECT)
On Thursday, May 26, at 8 A. M.
Through Bills of Lading given in connection with Morgan's Lines from New Orleans to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, at as low rates as by any other route.
Through Bills of Lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.
For further information apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
5 21 4t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES.
QUEEN STREET WHARF.
The ACHILLES will sail for NEW ORLEANS, direct, on THURSDAY, May 26, at 8 A. M.
The YAZOO will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, on SATURDAY, May 28.
WYOMING will sail for SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 28.
The TONAWANDA will sail from SAVANNAH on SATURDAY, May 28, at 8 A. M.
The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on SATURDAY, June 4, at 6 A. M.
Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West.
BILLS OF LADING SIGNED AT QUEEN STREET WHARF.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
4 28§ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY of each week at 4 P. M.:—
ASHLAND, 800 tons, Capt. Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 892 tons, Capt. Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Capt. Gray.
MAY, 1870.
Prometheus, Thursday, May 19.
J. W. Everman, Thursday, May 26.
Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.
SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 2 DOCK Street,
Or to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 12 S. WHARVES,
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 5 2 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$38
To London..... 105 | To London..... 40
To Paris..... 115 | To Paris..... 42
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$38
Halifax..... 20 | Halifax..... 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... } 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer... } 30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

FOR NEW YORK,
via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence oading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11§

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
Fare.
At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden & Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.. 3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Accommodation..... 2 25
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 5, and 6 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Bridesburg Junction.
At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 5, 15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railroad.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2:00.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 2:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COMPANY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Palmesport, and Mount Holly.
At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6 30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
May 9, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.
Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.
1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.
4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.
Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.
Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 6:45 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.
Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD
The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia - 9:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport - 7:40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie - 8:20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia 11:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 9:00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie - 10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia - 7:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport 6:00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven 7:20 P. M.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie - - 8:40 A. M.
" " Williamsport - 9:25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6:20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie - - 4:00 P. M.
" " Williamsport 3:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 12:45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven - 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport 9:45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 6:50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport 12:25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg - 5:20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia 9:25 A. M.
Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Espress West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at
8:00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.
3:15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.
5:45 P. M.,, Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and way stations.
EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)
Leave Philadelphia 8:00 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1:10 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wfm§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.
Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Read ing and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.
Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:20 A. M., 12:45, and 5:15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.
COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.
Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M. and 11:25 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 1:27 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train from New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 12:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47 00 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:50 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.
ON SUNDAYS,
8:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Mail Train..... 8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 12:50 and 6:50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..... 12:30 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express..... 9:45 P. M.
Way Passenger..... 11:20 P. M.
Pacific Express..... 12:00 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—
Cincinnati Express..... 3 10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 6:30 A. M.
Erie Mail..... 6 30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:50 and 6:25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9:00 A. M.
Fast Line, Buffalo Express..... 9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12:55 P. M.
Erie Express..... 12:55 P. M.
Southern Express..... 7:00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express..... 7:00 P. M.
Pacific Express..... 2:55 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9:50 P. M.
For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATTS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

This Morning's Proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly—General Business—The Consideration of the Reconstruction Committee's Report—The Theological Seminaries—The Domestic Missionary Work.

The reunited Presbyterian Assembly convened this morning at 9 o'clock, the Moderator, Rev. J. Trumbull Backus, presiding.

The Devotional Exercises.

The usual preliminary devotional exercises opened with singing, followed by prayer by Rev. Samuel Mehaffey, of the Synod of Wheeling. After another hymn prayer was offered by Dr. John Newton, of India. A short address was delivered by Rev. H. H. Kellogg, of Iowa. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. Henry Little, D. D., of Madison, Indiana; Rev. F. De Ward, of New York, and Rev. R. B. Goodall, of Iowa.

The Moderator announced that to-morrow the committee sent by the Assembly to the brethren now in session in Louisville will make their report. He thought it would be well to remember the object of this report in the private and public devotional exercises.

After singing the doxology the devotional exercises were concluded.

Business Resumed.

After several notices had been read by Rev. Herrick Johnson, the Moderator ordered the reading of the minutes of the morning session on Saturday, which were approved.

The commissions of several commissioners were announced and the commissioners received.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures made a further report on several papers.

A memorial was received from the Presbytery of St. Clairsville on representation in the General Assembly:—

First. On synodical bounds.

Second. On the co-ordinate secretaryship.

Third. On rotary elderships.

The last was referred to the Committee on Church Polity and the rest was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

A communication was received on the desecration of the Sabbath by railways. Referred.

A memorial was received from the Presbytery of Luzerne on the election of secretaries to the General Assembly. The committee recommended that it be placed on the docket.

A communication was received from the Presbytery of Saline on commissioners' funds. Referred to the Committee on Mileage.

The whole report was adopted.

Theological Seminaries.

Rev. Villeroy Reed, from the Committee on Theological seminaries, said, at the request of the Chairman on Theological Seminaries, he wished to state to the Assembly the action of the committee so far as it had been held, in order that those persons interested in the seminaries may be apprised of the manner in which the various matters which they wish to bring before the committee are presented. The committee have referred the various matters which have been presented to you in two sub committees, but are to hear parties interested in the different theological seminaries and report to the general committee; and all persons who are interested are requested to meet the sub-committees and chairman whose names are given below:—

1. On changes in the management and control of seminaries, and a plan for unification. The chairman of the sub-committee is Dr. Adams. Likewise, a report upon the seminary at Princeton, Dr. Adams.

On Western Theological Seminary the chairman of the sub-committee is Rev. W. E. McLaren.

On the Danfield Theological Seminary, Elder G. R. Fox.

On Theological Seminary at Northwest the chairman is B. D. Reed.

The latter sub-committee will meet at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon in the lecture-room, at the place of meeting of the Committee on Theological Seminaries. Referred.

Privilege to the Floor.

It was moved that the rule of Saturday in regard persons admitted on the floor of the house be so construed as to allow the foreign commissioners privilege thereon. Agreed to.

Resolutions on the Order of Proceedings.

The following resolutions were then offered and approved:—

Overture to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Is it proper for those who have formed or expressed an opinion in a judicial case to sit as judges in said case? Yours, etc. FISK HARMON.

Swede Point, Iowa, April 19, 1870.

Answer—Recommends the dismissal of the overture, as it requests the decision of a case in thesi.

Overture to the Presbytery of Peoria: Romans xii, "Knowing the Time."

The memorial of G. H. McIlvaine, William Reynolds, and John M. Wilson, Ruling Elders in the Presbyterian Church in the United States, humbly showeth, that whereas being now the nineteenth century of our Lord, "It is high time for the Church to awake out of sleep," and to exert its dormant energes for the conversion of the world lying in wickedness, and in order to supply the "lack of service" by the regular churches, mission stations are being erected for teaching and preaching the Gospel in destitute localities and to the poor who are averse to enter our more expensive and fashionable churches. And whereas, at some of the stations, it is not always convenient or possible to have ministers present to admit the converts to the sealing ordinances of the Church, therefore

The object of this memorial is to lay the matter before you, and ask your counsel and advice as to whether in absence of a college-bred minister, an ordained elder (known in our ecclesiastical nomenclature as a "Ruling Elder," and in Bible language as "Bishop," "Elder," or "Presbyter") may admit new converts in such places and circumstances into the visible Church by baptizing them and presiding at the family feast (the Lord's Supper).

Do you know any Scripture that renders it unlawful for the "Ruling Elder" (as he is called in our Church parlance) ministering to the wants and edification of the Church when called out or

Can any man forbid water that these should be baptized? Acts x, 47.

Answer—Reference to our standards which we accept as interpolations of Scripture. See chap. 7, sec. 1, chap. 8 throughout.

1. That this report be taken up and continued as unfinished business, in preference to any order of the day hereafter appointed, until it is finally disposed of.

2. That it be considered in its parts separately:—

1. The arrangements of synods. 2. Of presbyteries. 3. Of representation in the General Assembly. 4. The limitation of appeals. 5. The constitutional changes. 6. Suggestions on overtures.

3. In the arrangement of synods each shall be taken up separately, and when no amendment is proposed, that item shall be considered passed or adopted. When amendments are proposed, remarks shall be confined to five minutes, and if no amendment is adopted the item shall be passed or adopted. At the close of the part on synods a vote shall be taken on its whole and final adoption.

Consideration of the Reconstruction Report.

The special order of the day was the consideration of the report of the Reconstruction Committee. The question of the boundaries of synods was taken up item by item. This subject is treated in the first part of the report.

The Long Island Synod.

An amendment to the first item, concerning the Synod of Long Island, was offered by Dr. Samuel Speer, of Brooklyn, that this item be stricken out and that the churches comprising that proposed synod be joined with those composing the Synod of New York. Dr. Speer spoke upon the subject, saying that the churches of Brooklyn, and especially his own church, did not want to be disconnected with the churches of New York.

The Discussion.

Rev. J. A. Hopkins, of Long Island, took the opposite ground, saying that Long Island now contained sixty-five churches and the third city in the Union. The island was considered of sufficient importance in the Episcopal Church to constitute it a separate diocese.

Rev. Dr. Fowler said it seemed to him the Assembly was hardly prepared to pass on the question of boundaries. No synod shall overlap two States. They must be within one State. I move, therefore, that so much of the report of the Committee on Reconstruction as relates to the boundaries of the synods be docketed, with a view of allowing an opportunity to the commissioners from the different States to hold conventions to consider the bounds of synods.

Considerable discussion ensued in regard to this point.

Dr. Fowles's resolution was considered out of order.

Dr. Musgrave said that he thought the motion was out of order unless the former motion commanding the report to be taken up and considered be reconsidered. No motion being offered, the original question on the motion to strike out came up.

It was moved that the question of this Synod of Long Island and the Synod of New York be postponed until the other matters in the report should be considered. Withdrawn.

Rev. C. W. Adams, of Connecticut, said the question is the extension of the Church. He understood Long Island well. He thought the extension was going on rapidly there. He thought a separate synod should be formed. They need money and the spirit of enterprise, which the gentlemen from Brooklyn have. The influence of the Synod of New York is comparatively nothing upon them.

A Memorial.

The following overture from the Presbytery of Long Island, addressed to the General Assembly, was read:—

Whereas, It is, in the judgment of the Presbytery of Long Island, highly important for the general interests of evangelical religion, and especially for the Presbyterian Church on Long Island, that the next General Assembly should form a synod of Long Island. Therefore, and

Resolved, That this Presbytery overture the General Assembly to erect such a synod, order that the Stated Clerk forward the foregoing preamble and resolution to the General Assembly as the expression of the sentiments of the Presbytery unanimously adopted on the subject.

The foregoing is an extract from the proceedings of the Presbytery of Long Island, in session at Cutchange on the 19th of April, 1870.

E. WHITAKER, Stated Clerk.

The Long Island Synod Formed.

Dr. Speer's motion was then put to the vote and lost, and the original suggestion of the committee that the new synod be formed was carried.

Governor Pollock moved that all the items in the report pertaining to this matter be adopted together. Decided out of order.

A motion of reconsideration was made that Governor Pollock's motion might be in order. Laid on the table.

The Committee on Correspondence here reported that several delegates from bodies of other denominations were present, and recommended that their names be entered on the roll and that they be received on next Wednesday evening, the time set apart for that purpose. The report was accepted.

The Synod of New York.

The second item on the Synod of New York was then considered.

Rev. Mr. Dunn, of Boston, spoke against this item because it included the New England churches. If a separate synod was formed he thought he could promise four or five new churches around Boston alone within a year.

A motion was made that the item be amended so as not to include the New England States. Lost.

The second item was then adopted as read.

The Synod of Albany.

The third item of the Synod of Albany, which it is proposed shall include north of the New York Synod and east of the western line of the counties of Delaware, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Franklin, with New England north and east of Connecticut.

Mr. Richards, of Delaware, said he had no motion to make. The western boundary of the Synod of Albany passes through the county of Susquehanna. We wish to go together. We are divided now. We wish some measure proposed by which we can talk the matter over.

It was moved and seconded that the third item then be postponed. Lost.

A motion was then made that it be referred to a committee for action. Withdrawn.

Mr. Richards, of Delaware, offered an amendment, so that the western boundary of the Synod of Albany shall be the western boundary of the county of Greene instead of Delaware.

Rev. Dr. Wisner desired that this matter should be postponed, so that it could come up before the members on the ground.

The Adjournment.

Pending the question a motion was made by Rev. D. R. Love to adjourn until 3½ P.M. in order to give the commissioners of the different States time to consult together and agree on the course to be pursued in their own particular cases, and thus greatly expedite the business of the Assembly. The Assembly then adjourned at 12 o'clock M. with prayer by Dr. Musgrave.

The Delegates from Other Bodies.

The following is the list of delegates from bodies of other denominations whose credentials were received this morning, and the names of the bodies from which they come:—

Evangelical German Lutheran Synod—Rev. Henry N. Pohlman, D. D.

General Convention of the Congregational Churches, Maine—Rev. J. J. Caruthers, D. D.

General Association of New Hampshire—Rev. Harvey M. Stone

General Association Congregational Churches of Massachusetts—Rev. Charles Smith.

Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin—Rev. E. W. Rice.

General Association of United Presbyterian Churches of North America—Rev. John B. Dales, D. D.

Salutations received from the Bohemian Churches were referred to a special committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Crosby and Professor Edward North to prepare an answer.

The Report on Domestic Missions.

Among the printed documents submitted to the Assembly on Saturday was the sixty-eighth annual report of the Board of Domestic Missions of the late "Old School" branch, of which Rev. George W. Musgrave, D. D., of this city, is Corresponding Secretary. The report shows the operations of the board during the year ending March 1, 1870. We present the following abstract of it:—

The whole number of missionaries in commission during the year was 613, which is 67 more than the year preceding. They were located in the following States and Territories:—

1 in Arizona,	11 in Nebraska,
11 in California,	18 in New Jersey,
3 in Colorado,	2 in New Mexico,
3 in Delaware,	27 in New York,
2 in Florida,	11 in North Carolina,
91 in Illinois,	49 in Ohio,
38 in Indiana,	4 in Oregon,
81 in Iowa,	71 in Pennsylvania,
23 in Kansas,	3 in South Carolina,
11 in Kentucky,	7 in Tennessee,
3 in Louisiana,	3 in Texas,
9 in Maryland,	3 in Virginia,
2 in Massachusetts,	1 in Washington,
4 in Michigan,	11 in West Virginia,
27 in Minnesota,	30 in Wisconsin,
1 in Mississippi,	1 in Wyoming,
50 in Missouri,	1 unsettled.

The number of churches and missionary stations wholly or in part supplied, as far as reported, by the missionaries, is 705. The number of newly organized churches is 62. The number of admissions on examinations on examination is 3107, and on certificate, 2229; making a total admission of 5336. The number in communion with churches connected with the Board is 28,839. The number of Sabbath Schools is 510; of teachers 4543; and of scholars 34,810. The number of baptisms is 2943. Of the 613 missionaries who have been in commission during the year, 139 have sent in no special report for the Assembly, more than one-fifth of the whole number; consequently we must increase all the returns one-fifth to make them correct.

The receipts during the present year were less by nearly $20,000, as compared with the year immediately preceding; but they were more by nearly $15,000, as compared with those of 1867–8, and more by $30,000 than those of 1866–7. The falling off the present year as compared with the year immediately preceding was doubtless owing to the extraordinary effort that was made in 1868–9 to extricate the board from its then financial embarrassment.

The payments during the year were $123,406 88; leaving a balance in the treasury on March 1, 1870, of $65,037 59.

The appropriations made to the missionaries from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, were $143,820, which is $30,071 more than the year preceding.

The total amount of receipts from all sources, from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, was $127,727 75. To which add balance on hand March 1, 1869, $60,716 71; making the available resources of the Board during the year, $188,444 47.

In another place the report says:—

"As the work of consolidation and reconstruction is soon to be effected, it may be proper to state for the information of the General Assembly what is the present pecuniary capital in the possession of this board. The cash balance in hand is, in round numbers, $65,000. The Mission House, owned and occupied by the board, is valued at $35,000. Permanent funds, the interest alone of which can be used, $17,000. Lands bequeathed in several States, valued at $5000; and legacies in process of collection, $10,000. Total amount, $132,000."

The missions of the Church were carried on from 1706 to 1716 by the original Presbytery of Philadelphia; from 1717 to 1741 by the Synod of Philadelphia; from 1742 to 1758 by the Synods of Philadelphia and New York; from 1758 to 1789 by the Synod of New York and Philadelphia; and from 1789 to 1802 by the General Assembly. In 1802, the business of conducting the missions increasing too largely upon the Assembly, that body appointed "The Standing Committee of Missions," and fifty-one years ago, in May, 1803, and in this city, "The Standing Committee of Missions" made its First Annual Report to the General Assembly. In 1816 the style of this committee was changed for that of "The Board of Missions, acting under the authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States," and its members and its powers enlarged; and both membership and powers were still further enlarged in 1827.

The total receipts of the Board, since the division of the Church, from 1837–8 to 1869–70—a period of thirty-three years—have been, omitting fractions, $2,545 000. During the ten years' administration of the present Corresponding Secretary, the receipts have been $1,048,237.

The receipts during the past year from the churches in the Philadelphia presbyteries were as follows:—

Philadelphia Presbytery	$2783
" Central Presbytery	2369
" Second Presbytery	1425

Among the churches which contributed the largest amounts were the following:—

West Spruce	$806	Arch Street	$366
Spring Garden	556	First, Germantown	357
Seventh Church	559	Princeton	341
Cohocksink	419	Second	316
Central	379	Tenth	289

RUN OVER.—About a quarter of twelve o'clock this morning, Christiana Brown, aged 5 years, was run over by a truck at Front and Aimond streets, and badly injured. She was removed to her parents' residence, No. 718 South Front street. The driver of the truck, Warren O'Brien, was arrested.

"A CHRISTENING."

A Miniature Donnybrook Fair—More of the Evil Effects of Rum—A Man Beaten to Death—Probable Death of Another One.

Some days ago one James Smith, residing on Wyalusing avenue, near Fifty-fourth street, West Philadelphia, was presented by his wife with a fine boy. Of course, James was happy, and, fixing upon a name, set down yesterday afternoon as the time for the christening of the new son and heir. The child was taken to church and named, and the parties returned to the house of Smith, where the affair was duly celebrated by eating, drinking, and merriment. Among the friends assembled were Thomas Golder, Hugh Golder, Pat Golder, Peter McCue, Redmond McManus, and James McCaulley. All of these parties like the "craythur," and there being "lashings" of it to be had, they indulged rather freely, so freely, in fact, that by the hour of 9 o'clock their animal got the better of their moral nature, and a genuine Irish row followed, the result of which has been the death of one of the participants and the probable death of another. The Golders and McCue all live in one house, on Westminster avenue, near Fifty-fourth street. Thomas is the father of six children; Hugh and Peter are unmarried, Thomas, for economy, says he keeps a cow, and pastures her upon a lot in the neighborhood, which he rents for that purpose. McCaulley also keeps a cow. Two years ago Thomas rented the lot, of which he is now lessee, and held it for the season, much to the disgust of McCaulley. Last season, he being absent, McCaulley secured the use of it, but this season Thomas applied for it in advance of McCaulley, and secured it. It was over this lot that the row originated. All hands becoming thoroughly intoxicated, true to their Irish nature, they began quarrelling, and soon a miniature Donnybrook Fair was enacted. Thomas, who states that he had twelve or fourteen whiskies, can scarcely remember any more of the occurrence than having received a "whack from a shillalah," in the hands of McCaulley, over the head. The rest know nothing further about the fight than having participated therein. The battle was kept up for the space of about half an hour, at the end of which time McCaulley and McManus were carried into their residences near by in a dying condition. After the brawl had ended the remainder of the party returned to the house of Smith, and renewing their carousal, kept it up until midnight. They then returned to their homes. A physician having been summoned to attend to the cases of McCaulley and McManus, he announced that the patient could not possibly recover, whereupon a warrant was issued for the arrest of Thomas and Hugh Golden and Peter McCue, and they were taken from their beds at 1 o'clock A. M., and locked up in the Sixteenth district station-house.

McCaulley lingered in great agony until 11 o'clock this morning, when death ended his sufferings. Besides being badly beaten about the head, he had sustained internal injuries of a fatal nature. McManus is lying very low, and the chances are that before night he will furnish a subject for the Coroner.

The parties are all hod-carriers, and come from the counties of Cavan and Fermagh. The prisoners look upon the brawl as a natural appendix of "a christening," but deny any intent of attempting to kill their victims. McCaulley leaves a wife, but no children.

The whole affair is another example of the evil caused by the demon rum.

PRIZE FIGHTERS ARRESTED.—On Saturday evening Lieutenant Smith, of the Eighteenth district, noticed a crowd of men proceeding down Allegheny avenue towards the Delaware. From the behavior of the party he imagined that a fight was to take place. Summoning a squad of policemen, he proceeded after the crowd, and on nearing the river found a ring pitched and the principals stripped for the fight. He then directed his men to secure the principals, which was done without much difficulty. The rest of the crowd succeeded in escaping. The "fightists" were taken to the station, where they gave the names of "Commodore" Hendricks and Patrick Carroll. They were given a hearing before Alderman McDonald, who held them in $500 each to keep the peace.

WIFE BEATERS.—Two weeks ago John Rogers, residing at No. 628 Andrew street, was sent to prison for wife beating. A few days since he was released, and last evening he again repeated his offense upon his wife. He was returned to the County Prison by Alderman Massey.

Frank Heilig, living at St. John and Brown streets, was committed by Alderman Becker for assaulting his wife in a way other than an affectionate one.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S LECTURE TO-NIGHT.—We have no doubt the Academy of Music to-night will be crowded with a brilliant and intelligent audience to hear Professor Silliman's interesting lecture on the Yo Semite, and to see the exquisite illustrations which by the aid of the stereopticon he will present us. This wonderful instrument magnifies the glass photographs to a picture *twenty-five feet in diameter*, with stereoscopic rotundity and clearness.

HIGHWAYMEN.—At a late hour on Saturday night a gentleman was knocked down at Fourth and Locust streets by three fellows who proceeded to rifle his clothing. While engaged in this operation a policeman came along and captured one of the party, who gave the name of David Clancy. The prisoner was sent below for trial.

The same offense was preferred against Isaac Lewis, who attempted to commit a highway robbery on a gentleman at Second and Race streets, last evening. He was also committed.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Taylor this morning held an inquest in the case of the young man Schock, who was killed at Market street wharf on Saturday morning. The jury rendered the following verdict, "That the said John Schock came to his death by being accidentally jammed between a crate and the partition of the office of the West Jersey R. R. Co., at Market street wharf, May 21, 1870. While attaching no blame to the driver of the truck, the jury are of the opinion that if proper accommodations were furnished by the West Jersey R. R. Co. for the handling of freight such accidents could not occur."

A SNEAK THIEF.—During the heavy storm on Saturday night Thomas Edgeley entered Volk's lager-beer saloon, at Second and John streets, and ascended to the upper floors. He was proceeding to ransack the place, when he was interrupted by Mr. Volk, who handed him over to a policeman. On his person were found two chisels, a box of matches, and a candle. He was taken before Alderman Lutz and committed for trial.

CAPTURED IN THE ACT.—James Elliott, at a late hour on Saturday night, broke into a stall on Spring Garden street, above Tenth, and was helping himself to a quantity of meat, when Policeman Chandler came along and took him into custody. Alderman Massey subsequently accommodated him with quarters in the County Prison.

A TERMAGANT.—Yesterday Sarah Griffiths, an occupant of a house at Mayland and Mulberry streets, assaulted a male boarder of the place first with her tongue, and then battered him with her fists. A policeman took her in charge and locked her up. This morning Alderman Godbou held her in $500 to answer.

POLICEMAN BEATEN.—Policeman Reed, of the Seventeenth district, last evening arrested one Michael Sullivan for disorderly conduct. While on the way to the station Michael turned on his captor and beat him pretty severely. He did not succeed in escaping, but was marched before Alderman Bonsall, who committed him.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Hugh Ergan, aged seventeen years, employed in the coach painting factory No. 206 S. Eleventh street, while pulling a wagon across the third story of the building, fell through the hatchway to the first floor. He was killed instantly. His parents reside at Burlington, N. J.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—Lieutenant Brurein, of the Seventh district, reports the arrest of seven corner-loungers yesterday. The ordinance with reference to this subject seems to be entirely ignored by the police of the other districts.

THE RICHMOND RELIEF FUND.—Mayor Fox to-day acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the recent Richmond disaster:—

J. E. Fairthorne, per George G. Meade	$4 00	Kurtz & Heward	25 00
A. E. Schuzer	5 00	Clerks of Drexel & Co	30 00
Elim Lodge, No. 26, I. O. B. B	10 00	Townsend Whelen & Co	25 00
Per F. A. Drexel:—		E. P. Hutchinson	20 00
James A. Graham & Co	10 00	D. C. Wharton Smith & Co	25 00
H. W. Tener	10 00	Narr & Ladner	25 00
J. E. Fox & Co	25 00		$314 00
Carson, De Doebeler & Co	25 00	Previous report	13,822 75
Dehaven & Bro	25 00	Total	$14,136 75
M. Schultz & Co	25 00		
Glendenning, Davis & Co	25 00		

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF TRIMMINGS.—The store of J. G. Maxwell, southeast corner of Eleventh and Chesnut streets, was robbed some time between Saturday night and this morning of lace trimmings to the value of about $1000. The supposition is that the thief stowed himself in the second story of the building some time during Saturday, and operated on Saturday night. The matter has been placed in the hands of Detectives Taggart and Smith for investigation.

LEAVE WORD.—The Chief of Police requests that families shutting up their houses for the summer leave word of the fact at the police station nearest the residence.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 W Jer 7s	92½	500 sh Read	b60. 52
$1500 City 6s, New	102¾	200 do	b60. 52⅛
$3000 do	102¾	200 do	52⅛
$6000 Pa & N Y C 7s 2dsys	93½	200 do	b60. 52¼
$1000 Pa 2d mt	96	200 do	b5wn. 52¼
$5000 N Penna 7s	88½	100 do	52⅜
37 sh N Cen R. & P 2dys	93½	500 do	b60. 52⅜
10 sh Leh V R	57	300 do	52¼
10 sh Lit Sch R	43	300 do	52
1 sh Far & M Bk	420	1000 do	52
12 sh Cam & Am R	119¾	100 do	51·94
14 do	119¾	300 sh O C & A R	b5. 45½

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 C & A m 6s, 89	93¾	200 sh O C & A R	45⅝
$1000 do	93¾	100 do	b60. 45⅝
$700 do	94	100 sh Reading R	51·94
$3000 City 6s, Old	101¾	100 do	52 1-16
$500 City 6s, New	102¾	27 sh 2d & 3d St	45
30 sh C & Am R	119¾	50 sh Ch & Del Stk	40
1 sh Leh Val	57		

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18 karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 325 wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

NO. 913 ARCH STREET.
R. HOSKINS & CO.
The best assortment of PAPER and ENVELOPES, New Tints of Paper with Envelopes, Rose Pink, Silver Grey, Antique, Undine.
New Tinted Visiting cards to match.
Initials and Monograms stamped in colors free of charge.
Boxes of Initial Paper, stamped .....30 cents
do. do. do. do. .....40 "
4 quires Paper, 4 packs Envelopes, in a double box, stamped $1 00
Tom Thumb Note Paper.
R. HOSKINS & CO., mwf No. 913 ARCH Street.

MEDICAL
PILES CAN BE CURED!
DR. GALLAGHER'S CELEBRATED
VEGETABLE PILE CURE
Is a quick, safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for BLEEDING, BLIND, OR ITCHING PILES, PROLAPSUS ANI OR FALLING OF THE RECTUM, CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, ETC.
The application and use of this remedy, as well as its effects, are quite different from all others heretofore prescribed for the above-named diseases. Its principal virtues are derived from its internal use, regulating the Liver and Kidneys, and imparting health and vigor to the whole alimentary canal. It is specific in its action, completely controlling the circulation of the blood in the hemorrhoidal vessels.
CAUSES OF THE DISEASE.
The causes of these complaints are numerous, and are undoubtedly in many instances hereditary; but a sedentary and studious habit, luxurious living, high seasoned and stimulating food, the intemperate use of spirituous drinks, the very free use of strong coffee and tea, mental depression, sorrow, and grief; in short, whatever tends to weaken the digestive organs, may be considered the most active general causes.
The afflicted can rely with the utmost confidence in this medicine, because the great success that it has met with since its introduction is a sure indication of its real value. For inward and outward applications, if used as directed, it cannot fail to give the fullest satisfaction.
PRICE OF SINGLE BOTTLES, $1. SIX BOTTLES, $5.
All Respectable Dealers and Druggists sell it.
PREPARED ONLY BY
B. F. GALLAGHER,
NO. 308 N. THIRD STREET,
5 23 mwslm PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.
FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4m8p
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

HOTELS.
COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. CAROLINE AUGUSTA GILPATRIC, by her next friend, JOHN W. SMITH, vs. MOSES G. GILPATRIC. In Divorce, of December Term, 1869, No. 69.
To MOSES G. GILPATRIC, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable SATURDAY, June 4, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.
JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney for Libellant.
5 23 tuth2w

BOUNTY, BOUNTY, BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS enlisted for three years, between May 3 and July 22, 1861, discharged before serving two years, and received no bounty, are now entitled to $150. Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., General Claim Office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street.

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR DISCHARGES are entitled to bounty, and it can be procured for them in all cases in which they would have been entitled if the discharge had not been lost, on an application made at once to R. S. LEAGUE & CO., at No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, either in person or by letter.

WHERE CHARGES OF DESERTION OR absence without leave are made against Soldiers, Sailors, or Marines without just cause, through error, the rolls can be corrected by calling upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 125 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

FOURTH EDITION

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION.

The Ste. Marie Canal Trouble

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from Our Squadrons.

Army and Navy Orders.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Military Posts on the Indian Reservations.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Secretary of War to-day reported to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution that, until a new military post shall be established further to the north, the Fort Ripley military reservation, with its existing facilities for quartering and supplying a garrison, will be required for the protection of settlers against the Indians, and cannot be wholly relinquished without detriment to the public interest. But it is recommended that all that portion of the reservation lying east of the Mississippi river, except such tracts as the Secretary of War shall designate, and set apart as a hay reserve, be restored by law to the body of public lands and opened to settlement.

United States Steamer Benicia.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Commander Nicholson, of the United States steamer Benicia, reports the arrival of that vessel at Rio Janeiro on the 16th of April, forty-five days from Portsmouth. James Powers, seaman, died on the voyage and was buried at sea on March 17. Officers and crew well. The Benicia is on her way to the Asiatic squadron.

Earthquakes and Meteors.

Another despatch from Commander Nicholson dated 24th ult., at Rio, mentions that on the evening of the 20th of March, at 9·55, while at about latitude 128 S., longitude 24·40 W., two very distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt. The ship was bearing S. S. W. ½ W., when two large meteors were observed, one passing to the zenith from S. E., the other from near the star compass to the west. Immediately afterwards the two shocks were felt. The first lasted about four seconds, the other three. Vibrations were distinctly felt, and were accompanied by a noise resembling thunder. The sky was clear at the time, excepting low banks of cumulous clouds in the southwest horizon. After the shock a haze obscured the horizon.

Naval Orders.

Commodore John P. Gillis is ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Fourth District, relieving Commodore William H. Gardiner, who is placed on waiting orders.

Army Orders.

Brevet Brigadier-General T. A. McParlin, surgeon, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. Huntington, and Brevet Major Van Buren Hubbard, assistant surgeons, will assemble at West Point Military Academy on the 1st of June to examine into the physical qualifications of the graduating class and candidates for examination into the Academy. Second Lieutenant Wellington F. Sprague having been found incapacitated for active service by wounds received in battle before Petersburg, while serving as captain in the 1st Regiment, Colored Troops, has been by direction of the President retired with full rank as captain of infantry. First Lieutenant and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel S. C. Kellogg, unassigned, will report in person on the 1st prox. for duty in the Department of the Lakes.

Revenue Seizures.

Supervisor Presbury reports a seizure in the Eighth Virginia district of six wagons, twelve horses, and 860 gallons of apple brandy which had been sent into the State from North Carolina.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Judd moved to suspend the rules that he might introduce and have passed a bill to reduce the duties on imports as follows:—On syrup, molasses, and all sugars, an 1 on salt, 33⅓ per cent. On coffee and tea, 20 per cent. On pig and scrap iron, 22½ per cent.

The motion was rejected, yeas 102, nays 80; less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Messrs. Bingham Davis (N. Y.), and Kerr were appointed the committee of conference on the part of the House.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to suspend the rules, so as to take from the Speaker's table and put upon its passage the bill for an air line railroad between Washington and New York.

The motion was rejected—yeas, 109; nays, 71, less than a two-thirds majority.

Mr. Hall, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Ohio contested election case of Eggleston against Strader, that Mr. Strader, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and gave notice that he would call it up for action next Monday.

Mr. McCreary, from the same committee, made a report on the Kentucky contested election case of Mr. Barnes against Mr. Adams, that Adams, the sitting member, is entitled to his seat, and that Barnes shall be paid his expenses, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Dickey, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill. Made the special order for Wednesday next. The bill appropriates $36 977,365.

Mr. Atwood introduced a bill to incorporate the International Society of the United States for the Protection of Immigrants. Referred.

Mr. Davis, of New York introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act which confers the right of naturalization on aliens who have enlisted in the army and been honorably discharged, to those who have enlisted or may enlist in the navy or marine corps. Passed.

The House then, at half-past one o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic bill, debate on the amendment for a Minister Resident at Rome being limited to ten minutes.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Passage of the Canal.

SAULT STE. MARIE, May 23.—Colonel Offley, American commandant, has notified Colonel Bolton that a number of suspicious characters passed through the canal. Consequently the guard has been doubled and there is considerable excitement. There are reports of an intended Fenian attack, and volunteers have been warned to be in readiness for action.

The New Canal Movement.

OTTAWA, May 23.—It is rumored to-day that it is the intention of the Government to commence at once a survey of the Sault Ste. Marie portage to determine whether it is practicable to construct a canal on the Canadian side.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Rio de Janeiro Advices—Revolt at Entre Rios.

LISBON, May 23.—The regular mail steamer from Rio de Janeiro arrived late Saturday afternoon, bringing dates to May 3. Count d'Eu, Brazilian commander in the recent Paraguayan war, had arrived home, where he had met with a splendid reception. The volunteers are also returning from Paraguay.

The province of Entre Rios, in the Argentine Republic, had declared war against the National Government

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Frost in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, May 23.—There was a frost last night in this vicinity. There is reason to hope it was not severe enough to damage the fruit blossoms.

Quite a number of prominent men interested in the railroad controversy have arrived here.

General Butler arrived at Lowell to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Cunard Steamers.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Negotiations are now in progress for the removal of the Cunard line of steamers from Jersey City to Hoboken, which will probably be successful.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, May 23.—United States bonds closed firm at 92¾.

ANTWERP, May 23.—Petroleum closed firm at 52½f.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S PEREMPTORY SALE—Estate of John Henry Weimann, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Ten Building Lots, Southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, near the Tioga Station, on the Germantown Railroad, Twenty-eighth Ward. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lots of ground, viz.:—

No. 1. All those ten contiguous lots of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and Westmoreland streets, Twenty-eighth ward; each containing in front on Westmoreland street 20 feet, and extending in depth 112¾ feet. They are near the Tioga Railroad Station.

No. 2. Also, all those four contiguous lots of ground, situate on the north side of Delaware street, which runs westward from Twenty-first street, between Alleghany and Westmoreland streets, beginning at the distance of 100 feet from the west side of Twenty-first street; containing together in front 80 feet, and in depth 112 feet 6 inches.

Sale absolute.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Desirable Business Location. Three-and-a-half-story Brick Store and Dwelling, No. 531 Callowhill street. On Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-and-a-half-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Callowhill street, 38 feet 4 inches east of Sixth street, No. 531; containing